THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1869. NO. 267.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Dress Shirts

Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Post-office. tf

New Books for Summer Reading.

For sale by John W. Pittock, opposite the Postoffice: Villa Eden, the Country House on the Rhine, by Berthold Auerbach, author of "On the Heights," "Edelweiss," Black Forest Tales, &c., &c., $2 00; Mopsa the Fairy, by Jean Ingelow, with eight Illustrations, 16mo, cream cloth, $1 25; Little Women, or Jo, Meg, Beth and Amy, by Louisa M. Alcott, with six Illustrations, in two parts, each part $1 50. Little Gypsy, from the French of Elie Sauvage, translated by J. M. Leyster, illustrated; a handsome book for the little folks, $1 50. Sights and Sensations in France, Germany and Switzerland, or Experiences of an American Journalist, by E. G. Buffum, $2 50. Artemus Ward's Panorama, as Exhibited at Egyptian Hall, London; edited by his executors, Robertson and Hingston, with thirty-four illustrations, $1 50. Oldtown Folks, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, $2 00. Going Abroad, by Phelps, $1 50. Men, Women and Ghosts, by Miss Phelps, $1 50.

Strange Metamorphosis.

The ugliest man in town, confessedly—the man whose wife could never bring herself to the sacrifice of kissing him—who has accumulated a small hardware case full of knives presented to the "best man," hailed us the other day on the street, and was nearly past us before we recognized him. For the life of us we could not tell where we had seen the face. "Come along," said he, "I want to see if my wife will know me." We went. On the road we learned that he had dropped into Ramsay's hat parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue, and accounted for it. We introduced him to his wife, and turned away with the conviction that Ramsay's hats would make the ugliest wretch presentable.

An Easy Answer.

Said a friend to us the other day, can you recommend me to a first-class establishment where I can obtain a cheap, elegant, light hat, suitable for the season—one that will be an ornament even to a handsome man? Of course our reply was in the affirmative. We were walking on Fifth avenue, past Bank Block, and as we answered our good looking friend, our hand was unconsciously directed toward number 22 Ramsey's Hat Parlour. Ramsey has on hand a stock of hats and caps that would be an ornament to the finest establishment, and precisely the things to crown a well dressed man.

A Sensible Wish.

The eastern philosopher who wished that every poor man should have meat in his pot, we may be living in our day, and in our land, in all probability would wish that every poor man were well dressed, and when he was about it, he would have added the common sense remark, By all means secure a good hat, which would be tantamount to saying, Go to Ramsey's Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue, for an elegant article. Ramsey's hats and caps are cheap as well as elegant.

Official Reports

Prove that HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has shown an incalculable influence on the restoration of the sick soldiers during the last European wars. This fact, in conjunction with the encomiums of the entire medical profession, so well for Hoff's Malt Extract, that further praise on our part would be superfluous. mws

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

Buy Your White Lead and Paints

At McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street, and save money.

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys,

New Brighton, Pa. Fall term commences on Tuesday, September 21st. Send for a catalogue. rrhs

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Dispatch from Minister McMahon.

Letter of Recall Received—On Cordial Terms with Lopez—Burning of an old Landmark—Return of Penitent Southerners—Rear Admiral Dahlgren Relieved at his own Request—Reunion of Army of the Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1869.

From Minister McMahon.

The South American mail of yesterday brought dispatches from Minister McMahon. He had received the letter of recall sent out by Mr. Washburne on the 5th inst., and had left the Secretary of State, and had left the Dominion of Lopez. His dispatches do not convey any special information beyond what has reached the newspapers. He does not, however, think of Hevo Lopez is so near the end of his career as has been intimated. These letters confirm the impression given by former dispatches, viz: that he was on cordial terms with Lopez, and thinks favorably of him as a man and an official. There is a story afloat here that he will go to Europe in the interest of Lopez. The outside talk is not very flattering to Mr. Washburne for taking advantage of his brief occupancy of the State Department to recall McMahon, who certainly did us service vastly more creditable than that done by Washburne's brother, and has left things in such a condition that his successor, when appointed, will find it much easier to begin work than he did in following Washburne.

Burning of the Canterbury Building.

The old Canterbury building in this city was burned this morning. It was put up fifty-one years ago, and for nearly twenty years was the only theater in Washington. The evening papers devote much space to reminiscences of scenes there. Old John Sefton, Mrs. Drake, Joe Cowell, John Sefton, Clara Fisher, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Chapman, Fanny Kemble, Edmund and Charles Kean, the elder Booth, Forrest, Cooper, Adams, Mrs. Burke, the Ravels, Matthews, Hackett, and other celebrities of other days all appeared on its stage. At a later period it was used for grand balls and receptions, and Harrison's inauguration ball was held there. During the war it was nightly crowded with spectators of the half-naked drama and for the last two or three weeks it has been occupied by a company of negro minstrels, every one of whom was formerly a slave in Georgia.

The Returned Southerners.

The notable fact that the passengers brought from Brazil by Admiral Davis is that only one-fourth of them were men, about the same number being children and the other half being women. They were nearly all Southerners so filled with hate of the Union that they left the country soon after the close of the war.

Relieved at His Own Request.

Rear Admiral Dahlgren is relieved from duty as head of the Naval Ordnance Bureau at his own request, though Secretary Robeson would have been glad had he chosen to remain there. His successor is not known, though there are some reasons for thinking it may be Commodore A. L. Case.

Personal.

General Sherman will not be back till the middle of next week. He will be present at the Long Branch ball on Monday evening. General Howard returned here from Maine last evening. Secretary Rawlins may prove to be here to-morrow. Commissioner Fisher, of the Patent Office, is going to New England next week.

Army of Tennessee Reunion.

A letter received here to-day from a prominent army officer in Louisville says the soldiers and officers therebouts are taking hold of things in a way that insures a good and refreshing session at the Army of the Tennessee meeting in November. This is a very gratifying announcement to persons here who are interested in the movement.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1869.

NEW CURRENCY.

One hundred and twenty thousand dollars in new ten and fifteen cent currency has been issued.

INTERVIEW.

E. M. Stanton had a long interview with Secretary Boutwell to-day.

DECISION.

The Commissioner of Revenue decides that no tax shall be levied upon sales of loans of building associations.

EXCHANGE OF BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day decided to permit the substitution of ten-forties for five-twenties or the exchange of any gold-bearing bonds now held as security for circulating notes on the basis hitherto adopted, the ten-forties to be received at eighty-five per cent. of their par value, and all other six per cent. gold-bearing bonds at ninety per cent. The six per cent. currency bonds issued by the United States to the Pacific Railroad, will not be received as security for the circulation of national banks, and the exchange of the gold-bearing bonds is subject hereafter to revision, if it shall be found that such exchanges are so frequent as to become onerous to the Department.

REVENUE SEIZURES.

The officer in charge of the Richmond, Va., Revenue District has reported to the Internal Revenue Bureau the seizure of, and notifying establishments valued at ten thousand dollars, for violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Attempt Made by Paraguayans to Assassinate Count D'Eu—Movements of the Allies.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall on the 15th, brings only $5 00 in treasure from California. Senors Holguin and Vejarano were arrested at Panama on the 9th, charged with conspiracy against the Government in the interest of Mosquera.

Valparaiso dates to June 17th, state that an attempt had been made by three Paraguayans to assassinate Count D'Eu, but the assassins were captured and shot.

Another attempt by Paraguayans to board the Brazilian Iron-clads resulted in all being killed. Lopez still has half a dozen steamers above Azzacurra. The allies were about to pass the river Yaguri, and force Lopez into Bodivia.

Lima dates to June 27 state that everything was tranquil in Peru, and business reviving. The customs-houses at Arica and Arequipa, which were destroyed by the great earthquake, are to be rebuilt.

CHICAGO.

The Trial of Rev. C. E. Cheney.

Further Proceedings in the Case Postponed till the 29th Instant—Argument on the Injunction on Monday.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The Ecclesiastical Court for the trial of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney reassembled at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul this afternoon at 2 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. Bishop Whitehouse arose and said:

May it please your very reverend Court, having received from you a communication requesting a postponement for a definite time, the rein named, of the further proceedings on this trial, I have prepared an answer thereto, which I beg to present to your body, and request that both may be publicly read.

The President then read the communications as follows:

CATHEDRAL OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL,
CHICAGO, July 23, 1869.

To the Right Reverend Bishop of Illinois:

The undersigned members of and composing an ecclesiastical court for the trial of the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, Rector of Christ's Church, Chicago, in the matter of the presentment of the Rev. Geo. F. Cushman, D.D., and the Rev. Richard Sweet, D.D., and the Hon. L. D. Otis against him, having been served with a writ of injunction emenating from the Superior Court of the city of Chicago forbidding all further proceeding in the matter of said presentment until the further order of such Court in the premises, which writ was served during the actual progress of said trial on the 21st inst., thus interfering by civil mandate with the rights and prerogatives of this spiritual tribunal; therefore we, solemnly protesting against the assumed jurisdiction of such civil court in the matter, but at the same time wishing respectfully to submit to the constituted authorities of the State, beg leave to request that the trial of the said Rev. Chas. E. Cheney be postponed until Thursday, the 29th day of July, at two o'clock P. M., under the authority of the canon law of the diocese vested in yourself. Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL B. CHASE,
President of the Court.
HENRY M. PIERCE,
THOMAS N. BENEDICT,
JOHN BENSON,
A. W. SNYDER.

The reply is as follows:

DIOCESE OF ILLINOIS.

WHEREAS, The counsel for the respondent in the ecclesiastical trial of the Rev. Charles E. Cheney, Rector of Christ Church, Chicago, have applied to the Superior Court in Chancery for an injunction to stay any further proceedings on such trial and on such bill of complaint, the injunction has been granted by the honor, John A. Jameson, one of the Honorable Judges of such Court, and writs and summons having been served by the officer on the members of the ecclesiastical court while proceeding with the trial sitting as a tribunal duly qualified; therefore, in pursuance of law and order, the said Honorable Court in Chancery for an injunction to stay any further proceedings on such trial and on such bill of complaint, the injunction has been granted by the said Honorable John A. Jameson, one of the Honorable Judges of such Court, and writs and summons having been served by the officer on the members of the ecclesiastical court while proceeding with the trial sitting as a tribunal duly qualified; therefore, in pursuance of law and order, the said Honorable Court in law and equity has any jurisdiction in the matter, and the pretended writ of the injunction on Monday or Tuesday next. The order of proceedings on that occasion will be, first, a motion from the counsel for the prosecution for a removal of the injunction; second, argument by the counsel of Rev. Mr. Cheney, sustaining the injunction, ceasing with an argument by the counsel for the prosecution, Messrs. Fuller and Thompson, counsel for the Rev. Mr. Cheney, occupied seats with the audience, but the clerical gentleman himself was not in attendance.

After the adjournment, the Bishop of the Diocese, the assessors and the counsel for the prosecution occupied some time in secret consultation.

This morning, in answer to a telegram from Judges Ills., Hon. S. Corning Judge of Bloomington, Ill., arrived in town, and will conduct the case for the prosecution, as Judge Otis is about to leave for the East.

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS' CONVENTION.

Thursday's Proceedings—Resolutions Adopted.

The Convention of County Superintendents closed its session on Thursday and adjourned without day. The proceedings of Thursday were mainly devoted to the discussion of topics. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That as the law exempting mortgages, judgments, &c., from taxation for school purposes is detrimental to the school interest of the State, so respectfully asks its repeal by our Legislature at its next session.

Resolved, That this convention recommend a change in the school law establishing county institutes, so as to enable county superintendents to appropriate a part of the money allowed by law to the organization of local institutes, and that the minimum school term should not be less than six months.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The interchange of experience and opinion upon subjects of common interest and the public discussion of plans for advancing the interests of a common cause must always result in good; therefore,

Resolved, That an annual convention of School Superintendents of the State for the purpose of discussing measures and plans relating to their work, and the general cause of education in our State is desirable and will be productive of general improvement.

Resolved, That the appointment of Hon. J. P. Wickersham as State Superintendent of Common Schools, given in his message, and that we will heartily co-operate with him to the utmost extent of our abilities, in carrying out whatever plans and measures he in his good judgment shall see fit to propose and effect.

Resolved, That we are pleased in the appointment of Henry Houck, Esq., to the position of Deputy Superintendent of Schools, and we believe that his labors in that capacity will be of signal benefit to the educational interests of our State.

Resolved, That we shall ever hold in deep veneration and cherish with profound respect the memory of the late lamented Hon. C. R. Coburn, whose presence has so often graced our former meetings and educational gatherings in different parts of the State, to whose words of wisdom, experience and advice we have so often listened, and whose death we sincere pleasure and much profit, and that in his death Pennsylvania has lost one of her most zealous, faithful, efficient and devoted friends of the cause of education.

Resolved, That the presence of prominent educators from other States, and their participation in our deliberations, have been to us both pleasant and profitable.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the officers of the school department for their efforts in our behalf in securing favors from the hotel proprietors, and railroad companies as well for their kindness and courtesy to us while among them.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman, Lockport, Westmoreland county.

Allegheny—Thomas Ewing, Thos. M. Bayne, R. W. Mackey, John H. Stewart, A. H. Gross, John Heath, Charles Jeremy, Thos. J. Bigham, Pittsburgh.

Armstrong—A. G. Henry, Kittanning.

Beaver—James Patterson, Beaver Falls.

Bedford—Edward Overton, Jr., Towanda.

Butler—John M. Thompson*, Butler.

Cambria—A. J. Barker, Ebensburg.

Clarion—Joseph H. Patrick,* Clarion.

Clinton—Jacob Bower, Lock Haven.

Columbia—Michael Whitmoyer, Bloomsburg.

Crawford—Chas. W. Miller, Espyville.

Cumberland—G. Cole, Shippensburg.

Dauphin—Geo. Bergner, Samuel A. Hummell, Harrisburg.

Erie—Thos. M. Walker, Erie.

Forest—Wm. E. Lafferty.

Greene—Samuel W. Scott, Waynesburg.

Huntingdon—Wm. H. Woods, Huntingdon.

Indiana—Dr. Robert Barr, Indiana.

Jefferson—Dr. B. Sweeney, Brookville.

Juniata—W. H. Patterson,* Mifflin.

Lancaster—John A. Hiestand, Jacob F. Frey, Lancaster.

Lawrence—David Sankey,* New Castle.

Lebanon—S. Frank Hean, Lebanon.

Lycoming—Robert Heller, Williamsport.

Mercer—H. M. Hamblin, West Greenville.

Mifflin—Robert L. Gamble, Lewiston Hamilton.

Monteur—George Lovett, Danville.

Northampton—J. Whitfield Wood.

Northumberland—William M. Rockefeller, Sunbury.

Perry—Henry P. Lightner, Andesville.

Pike—Eli Cuddebank, Milford.

Philadelphia—Eliab Ward, M. D., R. C. Titermary, Wm. Elliott, J. W. M. Newlin, Geo. H. H. Bingham, Chas. A. Miller, W. B. Leeds, John E. Addicks, M. H. Dickinson, Daniel P. Hay, Wm. B. Connell, Peter C. Parker, Alfred Harmar, J. H. Pugh, Twenty-seventh ward, Horatio G. Jones, Wm. Ritterhouse, Philadelphia.

Snyder—John Y. Shindell, Middleburg.

Sullivan—Lewis Zaner, Dushore.

Union—Wm. C. Duncan, Lewisburg.

Venango—George E. Ridgeway, Franklin.

Warren—A. D. Wood.

Washington—John. N. McDonald, Havelock.

Wayne—Edwin F. Torrey, Honesdale.

Westmoreland—John A. Hamilton, Harrison City.

York—G. Edward Hersh, Dillsburg.

*Deputed.

The above is the Union Republican State Committee, so far as the names of the committeemen have been returned by the delegates to the late State Convention. The following counties have yet to name their committeemen: Adams, Bedford, Bucks, Cameron, Chester, Clearfield, Delaware, Elk, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Lehigh, Luzerne, McKean, Montgomery, Monroe, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Susquehanna, Tioga and Wyoming. Where the seat is disputed, the list bears the name of the person nominated by the delegate, resident in the county, first presented.

The Beaver *Radical* states that Mr. Covode has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, 28th inst.

A Hamilton, Canada, dispatch says: The Pullman palace sleeping car "Wahsatch" passed here on the Pacific Express over the Great Western line this morning, with thirty passengers, who chartered the car in California, and will make the trip through to New York in six days and a half. Among the party are two gentlemen connected with the French Government, who are going to New York to catch Saturday's steamer for Havre. From the Pacific coast to Paris the journey will be made in seventeen or eighteen days. The party was not delayed at any point during the whole journey, connections being close and certain, and they express themselves greatly pleased with the appointments of the route.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Compromise on the Church Bill—How it was brought About—Officers Exiled from Spain—Liberty of Speech in France—Important from South America—The Revolution in Uruguay—Lopez Surrounded—Uprising Against Russian Authority in Turkistan—Loss of Life by the Collier Explosion, &c., &c.

Compromise on the Church Bill.

LONDON, July 22.—The compromise on the Irish Church bill was the result of fear on the part of the Peers of the consequences threatened by a coalition of the two Houses of Parliament. Last night the Tory Lords held a large meeting at a private residence, and resolved to repudiate the Marquis of Salisbury, and put themselves under the lead of Lord Cairns. The latter was authorized to make peace with the Ministry, and express the willingness of the Peers to yield.

To-day Lord Cairns sought an interview with Earl Granville, and gave in the submission of the Peers, whereupon the Cabinet agreed to the compromise announced to-night. The prompt and lend expression of popular indignation terrified the Lords, and thus has been postponed for a while the threatened agitation.

Exiled.

MADRID, July 23.—The Generals and other officers of the army recently arrested for fomenting insurrection, have been exiled to the Canary Islands. Another conspiracy was discovered and frustrated. The object was the assassination of Soulia, the newly appointed Minister of Justice.

Gen. Sickles in Madrid.

General Sickles, the American Minister, has arrived.

The Colliery Explosion.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The loss of life by the explosion at St. Helen's Colliery yesterday, was greater than first reported. Fifty-eight dead bodies have been taken from the pit.

Presented His Credentials.

BRUSSELS, July 23.—Henry Sanford, the retiring American Minister, yesterday had an audience of leave, and Mr. Jones, the new Minister, presented his credentials.

Debate in the Commons.

LONDON, July 23.—There was a full attendance of members and spectators in the House of Commons this evening. When Mr. Gladstone rose to speak he was greeted with great cheering. Under a heavy sense of responsibility, and with great satisfaction, he moved that the House agree to the amendments inserted yesterday, without exception or reservation. He called attention to the expression from the preamble of the words specifying the appropriation of the surplus, but as the point was better indicated in the bill, he thought it would be invidious and unnecessary to require a theoretical and abstract declaration in the preamble. The reinsertion of the words was not a token of victory, but an indication of the joint and harmonious working of the Houses. Herevieved the other amendments which had met with objections, and said the substance of the original proposals had remained virtually unaltered. He asked the House to discard every word that might have been uttered tending to embitter the question, and to apologize for any act or word of feeling that he might have shown. He congratulated the House on the satisfactory settlement which had been arrived at, and praised its ability and moderation with which the debate had been conducted by Earl Granville and Lord Cairns, and he hoped the dissatisfaction shown would be confined within the qualities by which her great career would be marked out for her, and that God would speed her in her new career.

Sir Roundell Palmer, member for Richmond, approved the course which had been taken. It was honorable and fair to both sides. The point agreed upon was one which all must accept. The House had fifty members less than below to the superior force of those who control events, and not when that time has come it is folly not to see and acknowledge the fact. He thought the Government had made virtually a concession to the Church, and concluded his speech with a compliment to Mr. Gladstone on the tone and temper of his oratory.

Right Honorable Mr. Disraeli said that when the difference between the houses was only a matter of detail, he felt that a delay in settlement for another hour would be dangerous, and might result in disaster and difficulties of an inconsiderable kind. The compromise was not an unconditional surrender. The most essential points in the amendments of the Lords assented to, and he thought that the House and country would deem the compromise fair and just. He hoped the present would be the last occasion when political questions would be dealt with by abstract principles. We had been on the eve of a collision occasioned by a misunderstanding between the two Houses, of which each had deposited itself in a manner to show the possession of the confidence and satisfaction of the country. Surely all would hail with satisfaction and ratify with pleasure the settlement arrived at; it was statistactory and statesmanlike. After the conclusion of Mr. Disraeli's speech, the arrangements were agreed to without a division. The result was received with great cheering.

Liberty of Speech.

PARIS, July 23.—The Count Laubot, on his installation as President of the Council, declared for liberty of speech, because independence was associated perfectly with devotion to the Emperor.

South America.

LISBON, July 23.—The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived here yesterday, bringing dates from the city of Buenos Ayres to the 13th ult., and Montevideo to the 9th. The news was quite important. The rebellion in different parts of Uruguay continued, though Montevideo and the country immediately adjacent thereto had been tranquil and the Government was supported by the army. Artigas announced that Lopez was surrounded in the Cordilleras, as the Paraguayan rear guard checked two thousand Brazilians who were in pursuit, and had crossed the upper Parana without molestation.

Revolt Against Russian Authority.

LONDON, July 23.—A telegram from Bombay, dated July 20, has the following: "It is reported that the Kinghizes have risen against the Russian authority, and all Turkistan is disturbed.

The Telegraph Bill.

LONDON, July 22.—One of the provisions of the telegraph bill now before Parliament binds the Postoffice Department to collect and distribute messages by sub-marine cables.

Split in the Party.

PARIS, July 23.—The *Monitour* of to-day says the party of the Left already reveals germs of division, antagonism, and rivalry between its members, favoring parliamentary government and Democrats.

Turkish Affairs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.—The Sultan has refused to receive the Viceroy of Egypt.

Karnehard Pacha and Hassan Pacha have been appointed members of the Grand Council, and Mustapha a member of the Council of Ministers.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The steamships Java, Queen and Silesia, from New York, have arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, July 23, Evening.—Consols for money 93¾; on account 93 9-16@93⅞. 5-20 bonds at London and quiet; 69 at Frankfort 87¾; Eries, 19; Illinois, 94¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 22, Evening.—Middling uplands 12¼d; do Orleans 12½d; sales 12,000 bales. California white wheat 10s6d; red western No. 2 9s 5d. Corn flour 25s 3d. Corn 29s 3d. Peas 36s. Pork 95s. Beef 90s. Lard 68s 6d. Cheese 61s. Bacon 62s.

Common rosin 8s 9d; fine do 15s. Spirits petroleum 7d; refined do is 6d. Tallow 48s 3d. Turpentine 12s 9d. Linseed oil 33s. Linseed cakes 360l.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, July 23.—Tallow 48s 6d. Sperm oil 92s. Sugar 38s 9d on spot; to arrive quiet at 28s. Whale oil 84l. Calcutta linseed 62s. Petroleum at Antwerp 69 francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, July 23.—Cotton 150 francs.

STATE NEWS.

On Tuesday evening, Lewis Holtzner stabbed Philip Phalon at Fry's sawmill, Susquehanna township, Cambria county. The latter died almost instantly. The cause of the quarrel has not been made known.

In accordance with the presentment of two Grand Juries, the Commissioners of Cambria county have decided to replace the present wretched subaltute for a jail in Ebensburg with a new one. We understand the sum of $30,000 has been appropriated for the purpose.

Katie Loudon, aged between seven and eight years, residing in Waynesburg, lost her life last week by the explosion of a can of petroleum. She was pouring oil from a can to hasten the kindling of a fire in a stove.

On Wednesday evening Gov. Geary was initiated by Octoraro Tribe, No. 91, of Harrisburg, into the mysteries of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Johnstown has a musical enriosity in the person of Eddie Hohmann, son of Mr. George N. Hohmann. Eddie is just six and a half years old, and can play skillfully by note several airs on the violin. When six years old he could play Yankee Doodle from the notes. What renders his musical precocity all the more remarkable is the fact that he has not yet mastered the Alphabet.

It is said that Thomas Beaver, of Danville, who recently donated $25,000 to Lafayette College, has donated a similar amount to Dickinson College, at Carlisle, for the purpose of endowing a professorship.

JAMES S. RUTAN, Esq., the Republican nominee in the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District, has designated Henry Hice, Esq., James Patterson and Samuel J. Cross, to participate in the proposed Senatorial investigation on the part of Beaver county.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Ex-Governor Crapo, of Michigan, died at his residence in Flint, that place, yesterday.

The commencement exercises of Yale College were concluded Thursday night by the reception, at President Woolsey's mansion, of the graduating class and Governor Jewett donated five hundred dollars to the scientific schools.

The town of Azua, in St. Domingo, is besieged by insurgents. President Baez has sent troops to aid the garrison, and is confident of success in suppressing the rebellion.

A St. Joseph, Missouri, dispatch says: Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, of New York; Hon Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh; Hon. Nathan Bishop, of New York, and Charles Pendlay, of Baltimore, United States Commissioners, appointed by General Grant to examine the Southern Pacific Railroad, are stopping in this city.

The jewelry store of Mr. Hammond, in Springfield, Illinois, was robbed on Wednesday morning of $30,000 worth of watches.

Colonel Warren called Thursday upon Secretary Rawlins and Postmaster General Creswell, and had a talk with them about Fenian matters. The Colonel has now seen every member of the Cabinet except Secretary Rawlins, and has found them all favorable except Attorney General Hoar. He believes that some decided action, one way or the other, must be soon taken by the Administration on the subject, and from the opinions expressed by different Cabinet members it seems that the decision will be favorable to the rights of naturalized citizens.

The Pullman palace car Wahsach, which left San Francisco, California, on Monday morning, loaded with passengers, arrived at Chicago Thursday evening via the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and left for New York via the Michigan Central, Great Western and New York Central roads. This is the first car from the Pacific carrying passengers through without change.

At a meeting of the Boston Council Thursday night, on the recommendation of the Mayor, an order was adopted providing for the proper celebration on the part of the city of the successful laying of the French cable. A committee was appointed to arrange the details. Two British steamers with the French cable on board left Brest harbor, and one Cape Cod, at sun rise yesterday morning. They are bound into the bay for Duxbury, where the shore end of the cable will be launched.

Circulars have been issued from the Illinois State Executive Department with a view of obtaining an estimate of the corporate debt of the State. From the information already received it is thought that the corporate debt is almost one hundred million dollars, or an average of one million dollars to each county.

The reported washing away of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad bridge across the Illinois river at Pekin, Illinois, is false. The track on the west side of the river is injured, but it will be repaired to-day. Many thousand dollars worth of property have been destroyed in Adams county, Illinois, by the high water carrying off crops, fences, stock, &c.

F. C. Caperol, of Toronto, addressed the Oswego Board of Trade yesterday on the subject of the Welland and Georgian Bay canal.

The French cable expedition arrived off Duxbury, Mass., at noon yesterday. The shore end will be laid to-day.

An International Industrial Exhibition, under the management of the Mechanics' Institute, will be opened in Buffalo on the first day of October next, and continue during the month. The spacious fire-proof Skating Rink and adjoining grounds, covering an area of fifty thousand square feet, have been secured for the purpose. The different railways, steamboat and express companies have agreed to return free of charge all goods on exhibition.

It is said that a number of recruits for the Cuban army are about to bring suits against the Junta, to recover the thirty dollars per month in gold, offered by them at the time of enlistment. The Junta appeal to refuse to pay any except those who enlist at their own headquarters. The recruits will also sue for the five hundred dollars bounty in gold given them, and for their clothes, etc., lost in the attempted revolution.

A letter received from an American gentleman traveling in Europe, alludes in warm language to the beneficial effect of Secretary Boutwell's policy in re-establishing the credit of our Government abroad.

At Dubuque, on Thursday a man named Silas Johnson, aged 45 years, and 195 pounds, attempted to swim the Mississippi, was run down by the steamer Tom Jasper and drowned. At the same place Robert Dalsell fell from a scaffold where he was at work and was killed.

About eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon an engine with a train of cars, and a hose cart collided on the track of the Michigan Southern railroad, near the Union stock yards, Chicago.

S. T. Armstrong, Western agent of the National Steamship Company, leaves to-day in the steamship France for England, for the purpose of cultivating the through shipment from the new and fine steamers to Europe. His theory is that inasmuch as the West is a large producer, and through rates of freight to Europe can be made, a first class daily, the same as from New York, that Chicago could do a big trade in cattle, and meats from Europe should be sent. He will visit the large cities in England, and his views to the several Chambers of Commerce.

The report yesterday of a strike for wages at the Dayton *Ledger* office is erroneous. The difficulty was of a different character, and has been settled.

Three warehouses were destroyed by fire in Pekin, Illinois, Thursday. Loss twenty thousand dollars.

Work on the Government bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island has been suspended by an order from Washington, Gen. J. K. Barnes in charge. Only two days, when it is hoped the work will be renewed.

Harry Sofford, the Sunday School pioneer of Ohio, died at his residence in Zanesville yesterday afternoon, aged eighty-four years.

Wm. Edwards, the colored man convicted of killing Lewis Wilson, another colored man, at a negro ball near Trenton, was executed in the jail yard at St. Louis yesterday. When the trap was sprung and the man dropped, it was discovered that the rope was a little too long, and his feet struck the ground. The trap was sprung and the man dropped, it was discovered that the rope was a little too long, and his feet struck the ground. The trap was sprung again. An awful scene then occurred; for a moment the body remained motionless, and then the most violent contortions commenced, during which the hit, and beat against the walls. The news was quite important. The rebellion in different parts of Uruguay continued, though Montevideo and the country immediately adjacent thereto had been tranquil and the Government was supported by the army. Artigas announced that Lopez was surrounded in the Cordilleras, as the Paraguayan rear guard checked two thousand Brazilians who were in pursuit, and had crossed the upper Parana without molestation.

Hon. Wm. A. Galbraith, of Erie, Pa., has declined the chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee appointed with a view of obtaining an estimate of the corporate debt of the State. From the information already received it is thought that the corporate debt is almost one hundred million dollars, or an average of one million dollars to each county.

Ellis C. Scott, an Ohioan seventy-two years of age, died in Erie yesterday morning from a fall down a flight of stairs.

Quite large sums are reported in New York Thursday turn out to be simple diarrhœa.

All the prisoners confined at Fort Lafayette charged with being concerned in the Cuban expedition have been released, and no arrests are given, but it is supposed they were released on their own recognizances.

Advices from Kingston to the 19th inst. have been received. Four hundred of the railroad employés of the Jamaica railroad struck for higher wages.

Captain General De Rodas has issued a stringent decree with the object of avoiding frauds and simplifying the collection of customs dues.

The cargo of the schooner Grapeshot has been confiscated at Jamaica by the British authorities, because under cover of victoria penitentiary laws, prisoners are arming companies to defend themselves. Rebellious ideas have put the railroad near Sancto Espiritu.

AQUATICS.

College Regatta on Lake Quinsigamond—Harvard Beats Yale.

WORCESTER, MASS., July 23.—The annual college regatta on Lake Quinsigamond took place to-day. The attendance was quite numerous, although there were not so many strangers or collegians present as last year. The weather was splendid, and an excellent order observed. The Worcester four-oared race was won by the F. F. Curran, in 25:50. The freshman six-oared boat race between the Harvard and Yale crews, was won by the Harvard boat by eight lengths in 16 minutes and 15 seconds. The time of the Yale boat was not given. The Worcester scull race was won by Salisbury in nineteen minutes and thirty-six seconds. The four-oared Worcester University champion shell-boat race was won by the Harvards in 16 minutes and two seconds; the Yale's time was 16:11. The race was all over a three miles course. The enthusiasm over the unexpected result was immense.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

The Cable Fleet off Duxbury—A Landing to be Made To-day.

PLYMOUTH, MASS., July 23.—The steamers Chiltern and Scanderia, with the French Cable, came to anchor this afternoon off Duxbury. Their arrival was quite unexpected, but it is thought that arrangements will be perfected for landing the shore end to-day. The land at Duxbury is not yet completed, but an office will be opened to-night at Kingston, about six miles from Duxbury. The arrival of the expedition causes much excitement in Duxbury and the surrounding towns, and a public celebration of the event will take place to-morrow or Monday.

POLITICAL.

Brick Pomeroy proposes to advance the cause of the Democracy by reforming on temperance. He evidently knows what ails the party.

A correspondent of the Washinton *Republican*, who has been looking into matters in Virginia, writes: "Governor Wells never was in favor of having been imposed upon by rebels on their good behavior, that Virginia is to-day more loyal than Maryland. It is true that in the late election the ex-rebel element in the cities of Richmond and Petersburg, Walker in perfect good faith, believing him to be a sound Republican, and out of sympathy with the reconstruction policy at the Administration.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following interesting paragraph: "A Democratic friend, and some who profess to be knowing, say it is well founded, that a ready writer of this State, whose name is a tower of strength to paper readers, backed by an Eastern capitalist who has achieved sudden political notoriety, is soon to retire and start upon the control of the old *National Intelligencer* of Washington. The plan, they say, is to establish it as the organ of Presidents. If the present rumor proves correct, it will doubtless become the organ of an aspirant to the Presidency."

The prohibitory men in Massachusetts are taking time by the forelock in their attempt to control the politics of that State. At a meeting of the State Prohibitory Committee at Boston on Tuesday, it was unanimously voted to hold a State Convention in September at some point in that city, August 17, when a policy for the Fall campaign will be decided on.

The Belleville *Democrat Journal* says the Democracy of Schuylkill and Berks are grievously disappointed. They wanted Hancock, and Tucker's nomination falls like a wet blanket on them. The Reading *Gazette* has several predicted defeat if Hancock should not be nominated. "Counting events cast their shadows before."

New Features in the Butter Trade.

The *Times* in a recent issue expresses the opinion that the completion of the Pacific Railroad is likely to cause an important change in the butter business. For a number of years California has drawn its supplies of butter from New York, Philadelphia and the Western States, but the exposure of the butter to tropical heat melted it to oil before it reached its destination, where it had to be remelted and hardened by an artificial process before being offered for sale, which greatly damaged its quality. Since the completion of the railroad a lot of 50 firkins of butter have been shipped from Chicago as a test. The goods arrived in California "in ten days, in fine order, sound and luscious." The *Times* says, and asserts this fact, by the New York *Times*, is "that the New York butter trade, via the Isthmus, has virtually ceased; that New York has demonstrated at her own cost to the shrewd merchants of Chicago that they can supply the whole trade of California in dairy products is at their doors, which is not likely to be disregarded, and that the New York butter market will have lost one of its main props and features, which must materially affect the trade in the future. We think there can be very little doubt that the conclusion is correct, and the view of it we would suggest to our dealers the advantages to be derived from exporting butter more largely to England where the demand for it has long exceeded the regular supply.

Some weeks ago Chancellor Smith enjoined the city authorities of Nashville from exercising the functions of their offices, and appointed a receiver to take charge of the city government. The city authorities applied to the Supreme Court of Chancellor Smith's decree yesterday, and sustained the decree of Chancellor Smith. Until the election in September next, Nashville will therefore be in the hands of Receiver Bass.

CLAUDE GUEUX AND THE LAST DAY OF A CONDEMNED MAN.—Victor Hugo's powerful plea in favor of the abolition of Capital Punishment, have just been translated, and Carleton will publish them in one volume next week.

ADDITION

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869.

In 1860 Asa Packer was a delegate to the Charleston Convention. On the nomination of Douglas he bolted and went into the Breckinridge movement with the secessionists. He clung to Breckinridge and opposed Douglas to the end. It is not recorded when, if ever, he underwent a change.

The extinguishment of Lopez, the famous Paraguayan leader, does not appear to have been accomplished. As usual, the reports to that effect were premature. The latest is that he is preparing for another four years' conflict, apparently as full of confidence and as much beloved by his people as ever. Whatever else can be said of this conflict, the world must admit that Lopez is one of the most marked characters that the present century has produced.

The rotten system of making nominations for political offices by delegates chosen at so-called primary elections, has fallen into such disfavor that its continuance must prove fatal wherever it is preserved. Concerning it the New York *Tribune* expresses itself as follows: "Our conviction is strong that the nominees of this machinery never will and never can (save in exceptional instances) be such men as the people ought to choose, or *would* choose, if their intelligence and judgment were accorded fair play."

The effect of an emphatic expression of public opinion, on the House of Peers, has been to bring the Lords down from their "high horse" and secure another triumph for the popular principle in the English constitution. The Tory Peers on Wednesday night held a meeting, repudiated Marquis of Salisbury, an ultraist, as a leader, and placed their destinies in the hands of Lord Cairns, who quickly arrived at an understanding with the Gladstone ministry. It is called a compromise, but we may be sure that Gladstone has secured all that he deemed important in respect to the Irish Church. To a certain sense, this shows an obedience to the popular will in England that has not yet been developed in the United States. It has often occurred that our Senate has found itself in opposition to the Representatives and to the popular sentiment, but it has uniformly held its course, and a change has only come through the election of Senators of different views. In this respect our Republican Government is more conservative than monarchical England, with this difference, that our conservatism is of our own election, while that of England is hereditary.

The wisdom of the Democratic party in political leadership and management has always come from the South, and even now the late rebels are able to give their northern allies hints that would have proved of service if acted upon. Virginia Democracy, for instance, has progressed to a point that it will take the Pennsylvania variety a decade to reach. Georgia is as far ahead; and even in Tennessee, with Andy Johnson on the engine, the unterrified go to the polls with negroes, vote with them, and for them. The Southerners, in their general awakening, are becoming disgusted with the Rip Van Winkle proclivities of their northern friends, and in the annexed extract, the leading Democratic paper of Savannah interprets their views with considerable vim. Says the Savannah oracle:

"It is a rare thing for the Northern Democrats to make a judicious nomination. Indeed, since the South has been left out of their councils, *the party appears to have lost its brains.* There seems to be a fatality that drives them away from every road that can possibly lead to victory. *They appear incapable of learning anything from the past.* It is their blunders alone that have kept alive the Radical party, which has long since been condemned by the American people. In the late Presidential campaign, they not only brought out a ticket that was obliged to be headed, but took special pains to secure its defeat by putting the party on the defensive in a long and silly string of irrelevant resolutions. In the States they have been guilty of equal folly. With the exception of Maryland, in New York, and Rosecrans, in Ohio, they have blundered in almost every nomination made since the close of the war. The Pennsylvania nomination, on Tuesday, affords a striking example. They could have had the services of Hancock by anything like a unanimous nomination, and his name would have put a Democratic victory beyond a peradventure, but no, *they must go off in a wild goose chase after a corpse-faced nonentity*, as well known partizans who will keep his minority party together and the opposition quite as firmly united."

The burning of railroad cars and human beings in them is liable to happen on any railroad, so long as cars are constructed of combustible material. A broken rail or axle, against which no human vigilance can provide, is liable at almost all times to result in what followed from carelessness on the Erie Railroad a few days since. The experience of the last few years has shown that the liability to be burnt up is one of the greatest dangers of travelling on railroads. The most recent case has shown that this may happen in midsummer, after the stoves have been removed; so that no pretext for warming cars will remove the danger. In this instance the fire was communicated from the locomotive to the highly combustible car. The facts suggest the necessity of constructing cars of iron and in a manner that will not cause them to flash up like a train of powder, on a hot stove or coals from a locomotive coming in contact with any part of them. The lessons of experience are too impressive and distressing to be disregarded. They confirm the importance of providing cars that will not burn when fire is communicated to them; and so emphatic have the admonitions in this regard become that we expect to see legislation invoked for the protection of those who travel on railroads, as it has already been for the protection of travelers on steamboats from a danger of a similar character. Manifestly the public have a right to this protection; and if it is not voluntarily afforded, then legislation can be very properly invoked; and we think it will be very promptly accorded.

CAPITALISTS AS PUBLIC BENEFACTORS.

The purchase of the large tract known as the Hempstead Plains, on Long Island, twenty or thirty miles from New York, by Mr. A. T. Stewart, the millionaire dry goods merchant, illustrates how admirably enterprise in the promotion of measures for the general welfare may be united with schemes of individual profit. These Plains at present are of no earthly use to anybody, all attempts to improve them and provide reasonable means of access have failed, not because of the impossibility of so doing, but for the reason that sufficient wealth has never been embarked in the enterprise. But all difficulties disappear before the might of Stewart's gold, and his keen business appreciation of the possibilities in the case. In no sense is the enterprise in which he has embarked a charity—for he does not intend to give away any thing to anybody, and expects to make the operation pay as surely as his dry goods business does. But still his programme, if successfully carried out, will entitle him to rank as a public benefactor, and no one appears to have any doubt of its success. It is his intention to lay out and decorate the ground as can only be done by a single proprietor, possessing the requisite sagacity and by the use of large capital; then the means of quick communication with New York will be furnished by a railroad, the construction of which enters into Mr. Stewart's plans. This accomplished, the land will be divided into lots, and sold for homes to actual settlers at a reasonable cost, and with no enormous profit to the owner; but still, owing to the extent of the operation, it is believed he will get a princely aggregate from it. The new settlement will, in every respect, be such as the richest need not despise; but it is intended mainly for that great middle class for whose accommodation and comfort there is such a woful lack in all great cities. A hundred thousand people can be accommodated in the purchase, and if the enterprise is carried through as foreshadowed it will not take long to secure this number from the overflowing hive of metropolitan population.

It is a question with us, whether the projector and successful promoter of an enterprise of this character, based on sound business principles, and returning a large per centage of profit, is not in reality a greater benefactor of his fellows than the disburser of millions in purely charitable enterprises. Mr. Stewart, by this legitimate speculation, makes habitable a large tract of valuable land, near the great city of the Continent, and by this means furnishes homes to thousands of families who hitherto have been cribbed and confined within the narrow boundaries of New York brick and mortar. He makes money by it to be sure, but yet he is a personal benefactor to every grown man and woman, every lad and girl, and every babe who will be influenced by the opportunities he suggests of living a comfortable, wholesome and happy life. And in still another way will blessings flow to crowded cities from this enterprise of the New York merchant. He will demonstrate the entire practicability of improving such waste lands elsewhere, that they will attract purchasers from great cities, and that the operation is sure to be a paying one. We predict that with the certain successes that will crown Mr. Stewart's far sighted investment, other New Yorkers will seek localities to improve in the same manner, and the end will be that the influence of this single act of money making and enlightened statesmanship—it deserves that title more justly than buncombe speeches in Congress—will beneficially affect the lives and destinies of hundreds of thousands of people.

We have no Stewart in Pittsburgh, nor do our necessities demand one; but the same principle he applies to the improvement and settlement of the Hempstead plains, can be made useful in our suburban districts. It only requires some individual with the means at his command, who has a correct appreciation of the wants of the middle class of our population, to make the start, and show that the enterprise is both practicable and profitable, and there will be plenty of other capitalists, who will quickly embark in similar ventures. We cannot conceive of how a large sum of money can be made more useful to the community, or to yield a surer or more liberal profit, than by its application in districts near to the city, in providing homes for those who are anxious to escape from the closeness of our smoky atmosphere, and the many disagreeable features incident to a manufacturing city. If one man cannot be found willing to start a movement of this kind, it is entirely practicable to do it by a combination of capitalists. We have companies of moneyed men for all descriptions of commercial and manufacturing pursuits, why cannot we have one to improve our means and manner of living? Its dividends would be of a varied description in the promotion of the general health and prosperity of our people, but they assuredly would not fall short in the matter of dollars and cents.

We are pleased to learn, as we do from the New York *Sun*, that General Grant directed permission to be given to the owners, on their giving suitable guarantees, to land the French Cable at once. The old Company tried hard to strangle the new enterprise, and in this it was vigorously seconded by the New York Associated Press. Although the *Sun* makes this act of the President the occasion for severe, and, we think, unreasonable animadversion, the public at large will thank him for removing the obstacles to the success of the new enterprise. The only reason urged for not granting permission is, that the new cable is in the hands of rebel sympathizers in both France and England. It doubtless is very desirable to have dealings with those only who followed the flag of the Union; and we would be for it in every instance where the flag was in any manner in the business. In this case it is not. Some Frenchmen and Englishmen have laid another cable between our country and the old world, and propose to give us competitive rates, which is just the thing we need. Whether or not they were rebel sympathizers, is no more in the case than whether the owners of the English and French steamship lines sympathized with Jeff. Davis. That they did, there is little room for a question; but as we need steamships and Americans do not build them, we never think of raising a question about sympathies, but are glad enough to ride on these steamers, and only wish that other Englishmen and Frenchmen would build more so that we might have competition. We would be for an American cable and for American steamships, if they only existed. But seeing that we have them not, we cannot see the philosophy of biting our own nose off, because it will please the old cable company.

Packer and Pershing.

The Democratic candidates for Governor and Justices of the Supreme Court, were serenaded at Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, at their quarters at the Merchant's Hotel. Furman Sheppard, Esq., introduced the candidates to the assemblage in front of the hotel. Mr. Packer spoke first, but the greater part of his remarks consisted of thanks and apologies for not making a speech. The only striking sentence we find in the twenty or thirty lines with which he is credited is this promise: "I will endeavor upon my part," said Mr. Packer, "to lead you, as you have placed me in the van, to victory. If we fail it shall not be because of any neglect on my part." Mr. Packer's promise of no neglect on his part, must be accepted as equivalent to a liberal indorsement at his banker's. Mr. C. L. Pershing followed Mr. Packer in a brief speech, in which he said:

"The people could not expect him to address them upon political topics. It has not been the custom in Pennsylvania for candidates to do so, and while he knew there was a disposition to drag politics on the occasion, he did not propose to follow in that direction, and to be the first to introduce the new system into the campaign. It becomes those who are to be called to pass upon the lives, and liberty, and property of the citizen, to bring the discharge of that duty a mind devoid of political bias and prejudice."

Mr. Charles R. Buckalew followed and spoke highly of the late State Convention, which was certainly generous, considering that he had his pockets picked of two hundred dollars while officiating as President of that body.

The Paving of Streets as Affected by the Supreme Court Decision.

Some misapprehension exists in regard to the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in the Broad street case, Philadelphia. As we understand the matter, the Court holds that that portion of the act of Assembly authorizing the *repaving* of streets, and the assessments of the cost and expense of the same upon the owners of property bounding and abutting thereon, is unconstitutional. In other words, *after a street has been once graded and paved, and the cost collected from the property holders, the Legislature has no power to authorize a municipality to regrade and repave at the expense of the property owners.* This does not interfere with the laying of Nicolson, or any other pavement, upon streets which have never been paved; but it prevents the removal of the cobble-stone pavement, and the substitution of the Nicolson blocks, or any other kind of pavement, *until as all the property owners on a street already paved should petition for a new pavement, and agree to pay their rate of assessment;* but, even then, a single objection would be sufficient upon which to base an injunction and stop the work. This is the understanding here of the effect of the decision.

A movement making Saturday a half holiday is gathering great strength in London, and has made more headway in New York. In the British metropolis the reform is led by a number of fashionable women, among them the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Constance Grosvenor and Lady Echo. They have founded an Anti-Shopping-on-Saturday Association. No fewer than 1,400 ladies of position in London society are members. At a grand meeting in Stafford House, the great Latter-Day preacher, Dr. Cumming, made a sort of penitential speech, in which he owned that he had been thoughtless enough to buy a pair of gloves or suspenders on Saturday afternoon, but promised to do so no more. The Duchess of Sutherland, it will be recollected, was one of the foremost advocates of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies and United States. The most important London retail firms testify that they have found their business improved rather than deteriorated under the half holiday system.

The proposed new Constitution of New York, to be voted on in November, embraces the following changes, viz: More effective provisions against bribery at elections, and in Legislatures; enlarging the constituencies and the pay of members of the Legislature; confining the Legislature to the passage of general laws, and providing for the granting of special franchises by Courts and by the Boards of Supervisors; increasing the vote required to pass a bill over the Governor's veto; substituting biennial for annual State elections; creating a Court of Claims, and so removing all the better claim bills from the Legislature; providing for a non-partisan judiciary by the application of the minority principle in the election of judges, and such an arrangement of the courts as will secure uniformity of decision throughout the State.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* takes the Democracy in Pennsylvania to task for not making "an issue upon the greenback currency and public debt question." Without saying directly that Packer's ownership of bonds and his great wealth silenced the convention in that respect, and controlled the nomination, the *Enquirer* hints as much when it says: "This probably arose from the fact that the National Bank or bondholding class, by intriguing management, obtained the ear of the Committee on Resolutions, while the voice of the Democracy of the State was suppressed and not allowed to be heard."

The Pope has proclaimed in the consistory the two Mexican bishops nominated by Juarez, and respectively appointed to the sees of Sonora and St. Louis de Potosi. Juarez has become very orthodox, and the Holy See now shows him higher favor than it extends to the apostolic government of Austria. Several Mexican bishops took refuge in Rome from Juarez on his accession to power, but they have now all returned to their dioceses, with the exception of Monsignor Labastido, Archbishop of Mexico, who, having been a steadfast adherent of Maximilian, considers himself safer in Rome.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

GEORGE PRABODY.

[An Impromptu by Oliver Wendell Holmes at the recent Peabody Banquet.]

Bankrupt—our pockets inside out!
Empty of words to speak his praises!
Worcester and Webster up the spout!
Dead broke of laudatory phrases!
But why with flowery speeches tease,
With vain superlatives distress him?
Has language better words than these—
THE FRIEND OF ALL HIS RACE, GOD BLESS HIM!

A simple prayer—but words more sweet
By human lips were never uttered.
Since Adam left the country seat
Where angel wings around him fluttered.
The old look on with tear dimmed eyes,
The children cluster to caress him.
And every voice unbidden cries,
THE FRIEND OF ALL HIS RACE, GOD BLESS HIM!

The Madrid *Politica* says that a special messenger sent to the Emperor of Mexico by the Spanish representative at Tangier, was considerably surprised on his arrival at Fez to find that part of that town ornamented with 150 heads of decapitated rebels.

The dog constable of Dudley, Mass., means business; his proclamation reads as follows:—"By virtue of a warrant to me directed, dog-days will commence July 10, and all owners of dogs not licensed, residents of Dudley, will do well to call at the town clerk's office forthwith, as there will be howling in the dog family after that date."

A large trade in turtles is being carried on between Florida and New York and European cities. The chief obstacle in the way of the increase of the business lies in the necessity of the reshipment of the turtles from the fishing schooners to sea-going vessels. The turtles are heavy and tender, and require careful handling. When the canal across Florida, now in course of construction, is completed, and a direct line of steamers from Jacksonville to New York is established, the trade, it is asserted, will be greatly enlarged. Sixty-five turtles, each weighing as much as one hundred and fifty pounds, and worth from twenty to twenty-five cents a pound in the North, were recently sent from Florida to New York.

Captain Lott, of the Cunard steamer Russia, has crossed the Atlantic 371 times. He has just made the quickest passage on record, from New York to Queenstown, Ireland, in eight days.

Hon. S. S. Cox gives the following facts and figures about the famous royal palace, the Escurial, at Madrid: "The building is a rectangular parallelogram, nearly 600 by 800 feet. It boasts of 1,111 windows outside and 1,562 inside, 1,200 doors, 16 courts, 15 cloisters, 88 staircases, 89 fountains, 3,000 feet of frescoe painting, and some 90 miles of promenading." That exhausts the subject.

We learn from an article in the Lowell (Mass.) *News* that in 1859 the capital stock of manufacturing corporations in that city was $15,300,000; number of spindles, 399,094; hands employed, 13,300; week's work cotton cloth, 2,394,000 yards; woolen cloth, 44,000 yards; carpets, 25,000 yards. In 1869 the capital stock of the corporations was $18,650,000; number of spindles, 457,512; hands employed, 13,717; week's work, cotton cloth, 2,328,000 yards; woolen cloth, 19,500 yards; carpets, 35,000 yards; shawls, 2,500; hosery, 6,000 dozen.

A company has been formed in Chicago, and will soon be in operation, for distilling alcohol and extracting soap grease from ordinary city garbage. The process is a patented one, and consists in taking the garbage just as it is hauled off in the city carts, dumping it into tight tanks, and boiling six hours at a temperature of 212. This dissolves the whole mass, which is run into fermenting tubs and worked with yeast. The soap grease and impurities rise to the top of the tub and are skimmed off, and the residuum is distilled in the regular way.

A letter from the Quaker-Indian Superintendent, Samuel M. Janney, states that the Indians call the agent father, the Superintendent grandfather, and the President of the United States great-grandfather.

A Missourian informed a traveler, who inquired about his corn, that each stalk had nine ears on it and was fifteen feet high. "That's nothing to our corn," replied the traveler, "Up in Illinois, where I came from, we always had nine ears to each stalk, and a peck of shelled corn hanging to each tassel; but we could never raise a field big enough to fit it." "Why?" "Because the corn grew so fast that it always pulled the beans up."

An account is published of a remarkable well on Salt River, Ky. It is situated in a deep ravine at least six hundred feet below the surface, and in the winter, when very cold, the fog arises from it like smoke from a tar kiln, and in the summer the water gets colder until the 14th of July, when, before the water can be procured from the spring, a coat of ice half an inch thick must be broken.

Hon. T. C. Theaker, late Commissioner of Patents, has obtained a patent on a railroad sleeping chair, of his own invention, which he will soon introduce into general use. It is said to be a complete arrangement for the comfort of railway passengers.

The *Kaleidoscope*, a serio-comic intermittent periodical, will be started in this city next week by Carleton, publisher, New York. It will be profusely illustrated and The Brothers Triplex, who edit it, promise to issue a number *every little while.*

Lawlessness is rife in Colorado. Two brothers named Cramer violated an ordinance of Central City. One was caught and fined, but the other escaped. Two weeks later, H. A. Clark and Peter Herbert, started to collect the amount of the fines and dues, and to arrest the brother. Arriving at a house near Dorris Ranch, they found both, and attempted to arrest them. The Cramers commenced firing, killing Clark by a shot in the head, and wounding Herbert in the arm. On the 26th ult. John Cook, formerly of Lee county, Illinois, was fatally shot in Las Animes county. He was getting into a wagon, where another man was asleep, when the latter woke up and shot him. The man known as Wild Bill was shot three times by John Colton, in Fountain, recently, but not mortally wounded.

The Mast Hope Disaster.

The press of New York as well as the public, do not seem to be disposed to allow the Erie Railroad managers to wholly escape from the responsibility of the Mast Hope butchery, notwithstanding the verdict of the Coroner's jury exculpating all but one of the railroad employees. The criminal carelessness of Griffin, the engineer, was extreme, and it is gratifying to know that he has been arrested; but it is in evidence that four other employees on the same train (including the conductor and the signal man) were virtually asleep. The New York *Times*, in discussing the question of responsibility for the accident, gives a review of the evidence, concluding as follows:

"Again it is in evidence that it is customary for the engineer to move out from a switch without a signal, though it is contended that this is forbidden by law. 'It is customary,' again deposes the conductor of the freight train, 'though not allowed, for men to go to sleep when the train is stopped. Here are two important, necessary and imperative rules which are regularly violated. The Erie directors observe at the heads of the public no more credit for the enactment of such rules than they give their employees for not obeying them; but the directors are solely responsible for the enforcement of their regulations as the employees are for disobeying them.

The *Times* very clearly fixes a moral culpability on the officers of the company as great as on their employees, and if the latter shall be held criminally liable for their dereliction resulting in personal damage and loss of life, the stockholders should hold the officers responsible for damage to the company's property.

In all the talk about unjust laws in regard to women, the fact that in one instance at least, the law unjustly favors women, has not received much attention. The Chicago *Legal News*, remarking on the case of McMurtry vs. Webster, says that in that case the Supreme Court of Illinois held that the act of 1861 for the protection of married women in their separate property did not change the husband's liability for debts due by her before marriage; the reason being that that act did not deprive him of his wife's labor, skill and earnings. In 1869, an act was passed which gave to a wife the exclusive control of her earnings; thus the reason for the old law has passed away, while the law itself remains in force. Another instance in which man is unjustly treated by the law is the necessity of obtaining his wife's signature when he wishes to dispose of his real estate; a fact which is opposed to the general maxim that the law favors alienation of property. In strict law, a woman, however, can dispose of her real estate without obtaining her husband's signature, although *custom* requires that it should be obtained.

The New York *Sun* says: "If American girls and matrons would only acquire the pure, gentle voices, and distinct musical articulation of English women, it would be an added grace for which we might indeed be thankful. As a rule American women speak through their noses, and with a whining, drawling, indistinct, provincial intonation which does not delight the ear of the listener." This is true only, as we believe, of particular sections and communities. The American girl of average culture cannot be thus criticised with justice. There are, however, communities and sections whose provincialisms justify a much severer criticism. The cause of these will be found chiefly in certain crossings and mixing of nationalities with the least possible of what is properly termed Americanism.

It is asserted that there is no foundation to the report that the editorship of the New York *Times* has been given to this, that and the other individual. The fact is said to be, that soon after Mr. Raymond's death, Mr. Jones, Mrs. Raymond and the other proprietors of the *Times*, who are few in number—not over five all told—held a consultation and decided to retain the paper under its present management until Mr. Raymond's oldest son, now about graduating from Yale, has obtained the necessary editorial training to assume his father's position. No outsider is to be admitted to overshadow this son when he comes to take the reins that have dropped from his father's hands. Mr. S. Conant will continue as heretofore editorial manager of the *Times*.

The Austrian Government has excited severe comment in Europe on account of its course of conduct in practically repudiating the public debt by reducing the rates of interest and changing the terms and conditions of the loans. The most recent outcry is against the provisions of the law which ensure that the payment of the interest shall be made only at Vienna. The loanholders who have heretofore received payment at London and Paris, will now suffer inconvenience and loss, besides a further reduction of the interest arising from the expense of transmitting the money from Vienna.

The Russian Government is approaching the completion of the considerable armaments with which it has been occupied during several years. At the end of 1869 all the field artillery will be furnished with nine-pounder and four-pounder breechloaders on the new system. The fortresses will be all supplied with heavy cannon on the same principle. The larger number of these pieces have been made by Krupp, of Berlin—the inventor of that enormous Prussian gun which attracted much at the Universal Exhibition—the rest were cast at Magdeburg.

PATENT BUILDING PAPER.

Interesting Items for Builders

EVERY MAN HIS OWN ROOFER.

How to Make a House Dry, Air Tight, Warm in Winter, and Cool in Summer.

When a fleet of American war vessels lay in the roadsteads of Japan, and the commander of the fleet knocked at the Emperor's door, figuratively speaking, the advocates of moral suasion predicted little good would come of it. But a few years have elapsed since the Shogunate of the new world formed the acquaintance of the oldest nation on the globe, and already we have benefitted largely from the intercourse. The cutest Yankees have learned much from the people who are said to have known the art of printing a thousand years before Laurence Coster was born. In a hundred things we of the West are beginning to emulate them, as in hundreds of things they are desirous of emulating us. When correspondents wrote letters back Japan enumerating the various uses to which paper is applied in that country, skeptical people shrugged their shoulders, as much as to say such accounts would bear a heavy discount. Paper houses, paper doors, paper umbrellas and paper buttons were too much to swallow. The idea of paper handkerchiefs was absurd. Seeing is believing. Buttons, twine, paper plates, cups, vases, all were subjected in turn to a rigid scrutiny, accepted as realities, and—imitated immediately. We may manufacture an hundred articles from paper, and yet fail to approach our almond eyed, olive hued brethren in the East either in ingenuity or excellence.

Decidedly one of the most novel applications of paper, is that of employing it in the construction of dwelling houses. Recently we read a description of

A PAPER HOUSE,

Constructed by a Western man in a Western city, of material furnished by a Western manufactory, and as we laid down the paper containing the description, we concluded that the West produced more enterprise to the acre than all the remaining sections of the Union put together. That the weather boarding, plastering and shingling of a house could be supplied by paper did not surprise us. The thing had been done a thousand times. But when we read the details, we expected to find that all this was the work of a master mechanic from Japan, where paper houses are as plentiful as bricks or frames with us. But the work was done by Western mechanics in the following manner: The studding was placed at intervals of three feet apart. The walls inside and outside were covered with surface dressed sheeting paper, made by the Rock River Paper Company. The roof was covered with a plainer article, fastened to the frame work with common headed 10-oz tacks, driven about one inch apart, lapped about four inches, and then covered with mineral paint, and the entire roof when completed coated with the same. The paper was put on the outside walls in perpendicular strips, or boards, the edges fitted close and tacked at intervals of about four inches. The inside walls and ceiling were made in a similar manner, a layer placed over the flooring boards, the walls painted, and in a few days the owner entertained his friends in this novel domicil.

THE COMMON APPLICATION OF THE PATENT BUILDING PAPER.

Whatever will render a frame house warm and dry, at a *trifling expense*, cannot fail to prove advantageous to the builder. This is best accomplished by using the paper manufactured by the Rock River Paper Company as a lining under either shingles or slates, under floors, and on the studding before clapboarding. In this country, where it is not uncommon to find frame houses in which the clapboards are nailed directly against the studding, the result is a cold, comfortless, damp, unhealthy house. The vast difference in comfort insured by the introduction of the Patent Building Paper, which is at once a *non conductor*, and a base protection from the wind cannot be adequately conveyed in language. Where the sheathing paper is used in lieu of sheathing boards, the difference in the cost and comfort is at once apparent. One thickness of sheathing paper will *retail more cold than an inch board.* In building fine houses, the Patent paper has been found to give every satisfaction.

PECULIARITIES OF THE PAPER.

As nearly all kinds of paper is open and porous, the manufacturers of the Patent Building Paper, having a long experience in the manufacture of paper of various kinds, after a number of experiments, succeeded in making a paper that will not shrink or warp, is not affected by heat, cold, frost or dampness; is compact, the fibres being closely pressed together), hard, solid and substantial. Hear what Western architects say of it.

SHOOTS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The following notice of guarantee, bearing our written signature, is attached to every package bearing our name:

REWARD.—We will give $20 in Gold for each and every case where the material is not found in White Lead of our manufacture containing our name. We guarantee Strict Purity, and a degree of *Fineness and Whiteness Unequaled* by any other brand.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.

CAUTION.—Certain unprincipled parties, attributing the large and increasing demand for our brand of White Lead solely to the cheapness of the article, and stating the same, even to the color of the paper on which it is printed. We therefore caution consumers to examine carefully the *Red* label on the side of the keg, and see that the signature, "BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO." is attached.

As a still further protection to consumers, we now *brand* with our name and "GUARANTEE" on the ends of kegs in addition to the *Red Label* on the side of the keg.

The unprecedented sale of our Lead can only be attributable to the UNIFORMITY OF QUALITY, WHITENESS, FINENESS and COVERING QUALITIES.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Paints generally.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 21 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.

ORANGE MINERAL. RED LEAD. POTTERS' R.E.D.

ZINC PAINT, Putty and Colors

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. P. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER BILLANDS.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. ROSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

WINES MEDICINALLY CONSIDERED.

PORT—Has a dark purple color, a heavy rough body, with a sweet, astringent taste and is one of the most reliable of wines. Its astringent properties adapt it to many disorders of the alimentary canal, while it possesses sufficient active stimulant properties to adapt it to low fevers. It sometimes disagrees with the stomach, but this may be remedied by taking it in the form of Sangaree.

MADEIRA—Has a pungent, but very agreeable bitter-sweet taste—of a nutty flavor, rich and luscious—and the aroma very fragrant. It has no bouquet. It agrees with the stomach better than Port, and is less ill-ely to produce unpleasant result from long use.

SHERRY—Has a dry nutty flavor, no acidity, very agreeable pungent taste, delicacy, softness and durability, having much the same qualities as Madeira, minus the acidity.

CLARET—Possesses little alcohol, a thin body, red color and fresh fruity flavor, delicacy, lightness and softness. It is a capital drink to allay thirst, and may be largely used in convalescence from most of the diseases of summer.

I take special care in the selection of my Wines and Liquors, confident that with these, as with all other medicines, the best only are good enough.

ALFRED J. RANKIN, Druggist,
44 SIXTH STREET, formerly St. Clair, above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BACKACHE.

Pains in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys or Bladders.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature. Every case has undivided attention of these celebrated Pills to one Diuretic Medicine has effected so many remarkable cures, nor become so universally popular. They never fail when taken according to directions. Great care is taken in their compounding. What they do once they do always. They contain nothing injurious, being purely vegetable; no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They are adapted to all ages. Can be given to children with perfect safety, and being sugar coated, preserves all their qualities and makes them easy to take.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Cure Gravel, Dropsy, Non-retention of Urine, Strangury, Diabetes, Obstruction or Inflammation of the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs and Kidneys.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Can be had at any Drug or Medicine Store, or from the Proprietor,

Geo. A. Kelly,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. Wood street and Second ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sent by mail on receipt of price—50 CENTS PER BOX.

S. BEYMER, R. F. BAUMAN, } Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
CHAS. F. WELDS, Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead,

DRY AND IN OIL.

HOFF'S Malt Extract,

PURE AS IMPORTED.

WONDERFUL REDUCTION IN PRICE.

One reason for the unparalleled popularity of this preparation meets with such great favor is, that its taste is so palatable as well as efficacy is certain. Orders can be had to suit the public prefer it to medicines, and the so-called remedies of the day.

JOS. S. PEDERSEN,
25 Murray street, New York
Sole Agents for the United States, &c.

T. F. PHILLIP

TO

REDUCE

STOCK,

87 MARKET STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILK SAQUES AND LACE GARMENTS, CHEAP.

TWELFTH LIST, 1869. APPLICATIONS to sell Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office, PITTSBURGH.

David Wickline, tavern, First ward.
Wm. J. McFeeley, tavern, Ninth ward.
Milligan, Mershberg & Co., other goods, Tenth w'd.
F. J. Mason, other goods, Twelfth ward.
Sophia Hunt, tavern, Twelfth ward.
Cath. McCoy, tavern, Twelfth ward.
Chas. Coll, other goods, Thirteenth ward.
M. L. Portner, tavern, Twenty-first ward.
Alice Beardall, other goods, Thirteenth ward.

ALLEGHENY.

Jas. Penningsnider, tavern, Third ward.
Jos. Weaver, tavern, Third ward.
John Featherston, eating house, Fourth ward.
C. M. Decrick, other goods, Fourth ward.

TOWNSHIPS.

C. Bauerlein, tavern, Shaler township.

BOROUGHS.

Alexander Campbell, other goods, East Birming'm.

The License Board will sit for hearing the above applications on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M.

J. G. BROWN, Clerk.

DURYEAS'

CELEBRATED

SATIN GLOSS

AND

IMPROVED CORN STARCH,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

130 and 132 Second Avenue.

FISH, FISH, FISH.

Potomac Shad, in half barrels;
Potomac Herring; in barrels;
Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in various sized packages;
White Fish; Lake Herring;

For sale low to the trade by

WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 AND 174 WOOD STREET.

CAUTION.

The undersigned hereby cautions the public against transacting any business with GEORGE MILLER on my account, as he is not in my employ.

S. SEVERANCE,
Spike and Rivet Manufacturer,
No. 53 Water street.

July 21, 1869.

FOR SUMMER TRAVEL.

Grand Trunk Railway Excursion

Via Niagara Falls to Montreal, Quebec, Lake George, White Mountains, Saratoga, &c., &c., for Season of 1869, now ready.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

MAPLE SUGAR.

10 barrels on consignment at
WATT, LANG & CO'S,
172 and 174 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Embroideries and Laces,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Bonnets,
"Glove Fitting" and French Corsets,
New Styles of Bradley Skirts,
Parasols, all the new styles,
Sun and Rain Umbrellas,
Hosiery, the best English makes,
Agents for "Harris' Seamless Kids,"
Spring and Summer Underwear.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT SHAPE BEMIS COLLARS,

LOCKWOOD'S "IRVING."
"WEST END," "ELITE," &c., in White and Fancy.
"DICKENS," "DERBY," and other styles.

Dealers supplied with all the above at Manufacturers' Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

The Entire Stock

OF

DRY GOODS,

OF

J. W. Barker & Co.,

59 Market Street,

AND

20 ST. CLAIR STREET,

TO BE

CLOSED OUT

IN TEN DAYS.

The Stock is Large and Complete, and Every Article has been Reduced

AND

Must be Sold

In order to close the estate of the senior member of the concern.

J. W. BARKER, Jr.,

ADMINISTRATOR.

S. 87 MARKET STREET.

IN

Dress

Goods,

FOR

THIRTY

DAYS.

TREASURE.

HOTELS.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Will Open on the 24th of June, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year, affords ample accommodation for nearly One Thousand Guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading Hotels in the United States. For terms, &c., until then, address

PETER GARDNER, Proprietor,
eod No. 307 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our customers and the Trade, that we have on hand and will keep a constant supply during season, a variety of

SELF-SEALING

AND OTHER STYLES OF

FRUIT JARS,

PINT, QUART AND HALF GALLON,

Of the most reliable Patents now in the market. We are prepared to sell in large or small quantities, and invite the attention of all buyers.

C. IHMSEN & SONS.
GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
No. 104 SECOND AVENUE, and 133 and 135 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRINTING,
MANILLA,
ROOFING, BALING,
HARDWARE AND GLASS

PAPERS,

Manufactured and Sold by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

APPLE PARERS,

MOST APPROVED MAKES.

TURN-TABLE, LIGHTNING AND UNION,
FOR SALE BY
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
50 WOOD STREET.

WHEAT.

A Few Thousand Bushels

PRIME OLD RED WINTER WHEAT, wanted by
D. WALLACE,
333 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, July 14, 1869.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

—Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. 20, Turtle Creek Division Bonds, due August 1st next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation and delivery at the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.

JNO. H. PAGE, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD COMPANY, at their office in Temperanceville, on SATURDAY, July 24, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M., at which

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

$2 Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 133.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 23, 1869.

Our banks generally report their ability to accommodate customers in the shape of discounts as liberally as they could expect. But it is their policy to strengthen themselves as much as possible, without stinting the current demand upon them, so as to be prepared for heavier calls on them that will come in the course of trade in the next sixty days or in a less time. We find that there is a better supply of money in the eastern market, and large amounts of paper are placed by the brokers at from 1@ to 12 per cent.

—The government bond market, whilst favorably affected by the Treasury purchases, does not advance to the points expected, and the fact that the last purchases were from a lot of twelve million offered, there is no scarcity of bonds on the market, as had been stated by leading bonses of New York in the interest for a heavy advance in prices.

It is a well known fact, however, that the bankers of London and Frankfort, as well as other large cities, are "carrying" large blocks of United States bonds on specialties account for customers, and many of them some time ago, purchased ahead in anticipation of a great demand. The raising of the rate of interest by the Bank of England interfered with their plans, and they were left with a load to carry, under which they have been staggering ever since. Large amounts have also been sent to London as collaterals for loans, which also tends to gist the foreign markets. It is not probable, therefore, that they will be exported to any great extent until an upward movement of a very decided character is organized to absorb the existing supply. Such a movement may be started on the basis that the United States is about the only great nationality which is actually reducing its debt, and a confidence may be inspired abroad in our ability to pay, when would assist a speculative furore.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	120⅝	120⅝	121
1862 5-20's	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
1864 5-20's	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
1865 5-20's, old	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
1865 5-20's, new	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
1867 5-20's	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
1868	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
10-40's	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
Gold	135¼	135¼	135¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	July 22.	July 23.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	135¼	135¼	¼	...
U. S. bonds, 1881	120½	121	...	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862	120⅝	120⅝	...	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864	121⅛	121⅛	...	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865...old	121⅛	121⅛	...	⅛
U. S. 10-40's	119⅝	119⅝	...	...
U. S. B. new iss., 5-20's, '65	120⅛	120⅛	...	...
U. S. B. new iss., 5-20's, '67	120⅛	120⅛	...	...
U. S. B. new iss., 5-20's, '68	120⅛	120⅛	...	...

—The stock market in New York opened this forenoon with more spirit and vigor, and the Vanderbilt shares made several points higher. Reading was strong, and is expected to be much higher before long. The absence of prominent operators from the street checks any large movement at present, and the sales of the Board are very moderate. The prospect of favorable crops gives confidence to holders of Western shares, and prices are sustained without effort under the ample supply of money, assisted by the firmness of the Vanderbilt stocks. The consolidation which will take place in August, with a further scrip dividend on both Hudson and New York Central, indicates a moderate demand for these stocks, in the expectation of a still further advance in prices. A large number of operators have considered that at present prices the full effect of any further scrip issues has been discounted, and have sold out; their sales have had but little effect upon the market, and prices continue to be well sustained.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

July 23, 1869.	10 00 M	11 00 M	12 00 M	1 P. M.	2 00 P. M.	3 00 P. M.
New York Central	212⅞	214⅛	214⅝	213⅝	213⅝	213⅝
Hudson River	184	184½	186	186½	...	...
Harlem	...	144	144	144	...	...
Reading	90	93	95½	95	95	95
Michigan Central	122½	123	123	123½	...	...
Michigan Southern	105⅜	106	105¼	104⅞	105	105
Illinois Central	141	...	...	...	...	...
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	107¼	108	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	122½	123½	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Northwestern	70¾	71	...	...	...	...
Do preferred	93½	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	114½	114¾	114¾	114⅝	114	...
Toledo and Wabash	...	74	...	74½	...	...
Do preferred	77½	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	135½	135½	...	...	...	...
St. Paul	76¾	77	78	77¾	77¾	77¾
do preferred	87	87	87	87	87	87
Ohio and Miss	31	31¼	...	...	...	...
Pacific Mail	105¾	105¾	...	...	...	...
Western U. Tel	36½	36⅝	...	...	...	...
Adams Express	69	69½	...	...	...	...
Merch U. Ex	40	40	...	...	...	...
American M. U. Ex	42½	42	...	...	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	25½	25	...	...	...	...
United States Ex	70	70	...	...	...	...

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY EVENING, July 23, 1869. }

Our general markets continue quiet with but little life in trade, but as far as could be expected for the season. In prices there is very little change to note.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Sales of new at $2 00@4 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Market dull. We quote prime to choice at 22@25c ₱ lb. Some extra sells at 26c ₱ lb.

EGGS—We quote fresh packed at 20c ₱ dozen.

APPLE BUTTER—In ₱ gallon 8c, and fair 60c.

BEESWAX—Pure ₱ lb 40c, and mixed with strange 30@35c ₱ lb.

BERRIES—Sales of blackberries at 18@17c ₱ quart, and raspberries at $1 65 ₱ bucket.

LARD OIL—Market steady at $1 47@1 48 ₱ gal for extra No. 1, and $1 41@1 42 ₱ gallon for No. 2.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market firm and active. We quote shoulders at 15c; rib sides 18c; clear sides 18@19c; hams, canvassed sugar cured hams 22@23c; canvassed breakfast bacon 21@22c; canvassed dried beef 23c. Lard in tierces 20@20½c, and in buckets 21½c.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen cheese extra at 18½@19c; Goshen common 16c; Hamburg 15c; Factory 16@17c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel. There is some light inquiry for timothy seed, with a few sales in a retail way of very choice at $5 00 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Dried apples, ordinary, 8c, and choice 12c. Peaches, halves 12@13c, and 9@10c for quarters.

POTATOES—Old out of market, and new ₱ bush 60@70c; ₱ bbl $1 50@1 80, and very dull of sale.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 75@1 80, and $1 90@1 95 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Sold hay from country wagons $20@27 ₱ ton, and new $18@24, as to quality.

MEAL, FEED—Meal and feed prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale ₱ hundred, 90c; midpishuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $2 00.

FEATHERS—Prime to choice 85@95c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Pure apple cider ₱ bbl, $9.

VINEGAR—Pure apple vinegar ₱ gallon 21c.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60@65c ₱ pair by the coop.

BRICKS—Drill at $1 50@2 00 ₱ bush.

CEMENT—We quote Johnstown hydraulic cement at $2 25 ₱ bbl.

HOKEY—Sales of new honey at 33c ₱ lb.

TOMATOES—Sales of New Jersey at $2 50@3 00 ₱ box.

PEACHES—A few inferior new peaches are in the market, and no choice. We quote Delaware at $1 50@2 00 ₱ box.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged. There is a moderate demand from store for well known brands of flour, and for these brands good prices are realized, but for common and low grades there is no demand, and they have to be disposed of at nominal rates. We quote from store good in bbls, at $5 50@6 00; choice spring in bbls at $6 50@6 75, and in sacks at 2½@2 62½; winter wheat in bbls $7@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 25. The several mills located in Pittsburgh, Allegheny city and the South side, are turning out flour to near their full capacity, manufactured of the new Southern crop, and of the old stock of selected amber and white red. We quote the brands of the three cities, Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the Southern side mills as follows, which flour of any of the mills is superior to these manufactured West. We quote Pittsburgh and Allegheny city manufactured as follows: Red brands, in barrels, from $7 50@8 00, and in sacks, $7 50@8 00; second best brands from $7@7 50 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 75@7 00; third quality, $6 50@6 90 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 50, and good extra and baker's flours, in barrels, from $8 50@8 00 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—We quote at 75@85c ₱ bush, as to quality.

GRAIN—Market very quiet. There is no new wheat yet for sale on the market, although the various mills in this locality are in fair receipt from Tennessee, Southern Indiana and Illinois. It is generally assumed that a choice article of new will open in this market at $1 25 ₱ bush. New red winter is freely offered in Southern Indiana at $1 20@1 30, and white and amber at 1 25@1 40 ₱ bushel. In this market old red winter wheat is in fair demand at $1 45@1 46 ₱ bushel, as to quality, but there is very little selling above $1 35. Oats are in fair demand at close from first hands, and 58@60c from store. Ear corn is in demand at 83@85c from first hands, and 85@90c from store. Rye is quiet at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Buckwheat is nominal at $1 20 ₱ bushel. In barley there is nothing doing.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at $1 04@1 05; common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 10; choice pure rye, half corn $1 25; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 24, 1869. }

The market yesterday opened with a very strong feeling, but this afternoon felt like softening a little, though prices remained unchanged. The following sales are reported:

CRUDE OIL.

2,000 bbls S. O., all year, 37 to 40 gravity...41½c
1,000 bbls S. O., all year...41½c
1,000 bbls S. O., last 3 months, at...42½c
7,500 bbls S. O., delivery to be made before August 25th, 1870, at...43c
1,500 bbls S. O., July, at...44½c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls July, at...33½c
500 bbls July, at...32½c
500 bbls last half August...32½c
1,000 bbls August, at...32½c
500 bbls July, at...31½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 23, 1630 A. M.—Crude in bulk, 17@17½c; crude in bbls 25c and fairly active; refined 32½@33c on spot; 32½c for August, and 33c for September; active.

NEW YORK, July 23, 11:30 A. M.—Unchanged and very dull.

NEW YORK, July 23, 2 P. M.—Quiet but firm at 17@17½c; refined 32½@33c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 23, 4:30 P. M.—The market was a little excited about the middle of the day, $5 75 offered, $6 00 asked, with a few sales reported. Closed quiet and a little weaker.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 4:30 P. M.—Market dull at $1 32@5.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Antwerp, 50 francs. Liverpool, unchanged. Petroleum quiet but somewhat firmer; holders ask 36c; not much doing.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The Allegheny Library.

The Councilmen of Allegheny are very much divided in sentiment in regard to the subject of permitting the Allegheny Library Association to remain in the room in the City Hall, how occupied by them, or forcing them to leave and provide a place for themselves. The use of the room was granted them by Councils several years ago, free of rent, and they are also provided with light and fuel at the expense of the city. It has now become necessary to provide a new room for the use of the City Engineer, and for the safe keeping of the valuable papers pertaining to his office. Plans have been submitted for altering the Council Chambers so as to give the Engineer ample accommodations without disturbing the Library, and upon the propriety of adopting these plans the Councils are much divided in sentiment. One party takes the view that the city has no right or authority to spend a dollar in alterations, that a private corporation may be accommodated with a room at the public expense. The other party claims that the Library stands to the city in the relation of a public institution, and that it is incumbent upon Councils to aid it, both morally and pecuniarily. A majority of the Select Council have voted to permit the Library to remain, while a majority of the Common Branch have non-concurred in this action, and thus the matter stands at present. The principle of dealing fairly and honestly with the Library in this matter was warmly discussed in Common Council on Thursday night last, and the argument was used that it was wrong for members to vote the expenditure of a single dollar to save the Library Association from being ejected. As an abstract argument this is perhaps sound reasoning, but there is one point in favor of the Library which we have not heard touched upon, and which ought to ease the consciences of those who are disposed to draw the line so exactly. What taxpayer objects to the use of this public room by the Library Association? Do not the great majority of the people of Allegheny heartily acquiesce in the aid which their representatives in Councils have thus far extended to the institution? The men would be few, indeed, who, if asked to do so, would not readily consent to allow the Library to remain where it is. How many citizens could be induced to sign petitions for the removal of the Library? Then, if the citizens themselves do not complain, why should their servants in Councils be unduly exercised about the matter? The Association has been in possession of the room for several years, and the citizens have consented to let it ever burden the gift of the room imposed. So long as they tacitly consent to the arrangement, the Councils would be justified in continuing its support and countenance. If petitions for the removal of the Library were flowing in upon Councils, the case would be essentially different, but under existing circumstances we fail to see either the justice in or necessity for turning the association out. It would be much more creditable to the city to strain a point in favor of an institution such as this, than to be over scrupulous in taking such action as must seriously impair its usefulness.

Health of the City.

From July 11th to July 18th, one week, fifty-nine deaths occurred in the consolidated city, being an increase of twenty over the report of the previous week. Dr. W. Snively, M. D., Physician of the Board of Health, reports the diseases as follows:

Unknown, two; accident, two; burn, one; coup de soliel, one; debility, two; paralysis, one; pertusis, one; laryngitis, one; hepratitis, two; anasarca, one; angina pectoris, one; aphthae, one; rheumatism, one; enterotis, one; cerebritis, one; typhoid fever, two; eclampsia; five; diarrhea, four; cholera morbus, two; cholera infantum, six; hydrocephalus, one; pneumonia, one; tuberculosis, four; still born, two.

There were nineteen adults and thirty-seven children. It will be noticed that eleven of the deaths are from cholera infantum; four from diarrhea and four from tuberculosis, or consumption. This is the largest mortality of have reported for some time, and should warn persons to be careful of their manner of dieting, &c. Of the above there were twenty-six under one year of age; five from one to two, and six from two to five; from which it would appear the principal mortality is among children. There were eight whose ages were between twenty and thirty, and the balance are variously stated at from thirty to seventy. There were thirty-two males, and twenty-four females; fifty whites and six colored persons, making a total of fifty-six.

Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agent at San Francisco, California.

Mr. Frederick Knowland, of this city, and for the past seven years general passenger and ticket agent, in New York city, for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, has been appointed by the Pennsylvania Central Road their agent at San Francisco, for which place he left this morning on the Chicago express. No better appointment could have been made. The following is a copy of the official document under which he is to officiate:

"This is to certify that Frederick Knowland has been appointed 'General Passenger Agent of the Pacific' for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company and its leased lines, including the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central railways. He will have charge of the passenger traffic in the following States and Territories: California, Colorado, Arizona, Oregon, Wyoming, Utah, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Sonora, New Mexico and Lower California, and is authorized for the sale of tickets, and procuring passenger traffic in the territory named."

HENRY W. GWINNER,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, P. R. R.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Sec'y.

Sudden Death of an Infant.

Nearly eight weeks ago a female infant was found on the doorstep of Augustus Goldstrom, at Hamburg, near McKinney's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, and the fact was recorded at the time. Mr. Goldstrom kept the infant for about two weeks, after which he transferred it to the care of Mr. Christian L. Schwartz, a gentleman living in the immediate neighborhood who had no children. Mr. Schwartz took good care of the child and had it christened Frank Schwartz. Up to yesterday morning the child appeared to be in excellent health, but at that time it was taken suddenly ill and despite all the efforts put forth in its behalf it died. Coroner Clawson was notified and in the afternoon visited McKinney's station for the purpose of holding an inquest. The Coroner did not return last night, but we presume the child died from natural causes.

A STOLEN WATCH.—About eleven o'clock yesterday morning officer Moore, of the Mayor's police, noticed a boy named Patrick Tierney endeavoring to dispose of a silver watch which he carried in his hand. The officer, believing that the boy had not come by the watch honestly, approached and questioned him concerning it. The lad first replied that his father had given it to him to sell, but when threatened with arrest he finally confessed the fact that he had stolen it. He said another boy had told him where to find it, and he went to the house of Mrs. Joyce, on First (formerly Point) street, First ward, and took it. He intended selling it and using the proceeds for spending money. The officer then took Tierney to the lock-up, where he now is awaiting a hearing.

WHERE IS HE?—A dispatch dated San Antonio, Texas, July 20, 1869, and signed A. P. Gould, Paymaster U. S. A., has been received at the Mayor's office, asking for information concerning James Cannaway. The dispatch states that Cannaway has been discharged from the United States service, and that his discharge has been sent to Brownstown, Allegheny county, which is now Ormsby borough. Inquiries have been made, but no such person can be found about Brownstown. If he is in this vicinity he would do well to call at the Mayor's office, as a letter awaits him there, and he will be placed on the track of his discharge.

HAMILL'S NEW BOAT.—James Hamill's new paper shell boat, ordered some time since, arrived in Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon. It is thirty-two feet long, fifteen inches wide, and ten inches deep, and weighs just thirty pounds. It was built by Messrs. Waters, Balch & Co., No. 398 River street, Troy, N. Y. It is a very frail craft, but is substantially put together, and altogether is quite handsome. The boat, as our readers are aware, will be put in use on the 7th of August, in the race with Henry Coulter, of Manchester. Both of the contestants are now in training, and will continue so until the day of the race.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.—Some weeks since a German named Christian Wedekind, while ascending the road in South Pittsburgh leading to Mt. Washington, fell over the handrail or railing along the boardwalk down an embankment a short distance and injured his head. Yesterday Sheriff Finley issued a capias for trespass and damages at the instance of Wedekind against the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of South Pittsburgh. The damages are laid at $10,000. The case has been entered for trial.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—Frederick Siegestrel was arrested yesterday and committed to jail on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by Patrick Langin. The prosecutor, who is engaged in the sausage and candle business, alleges that the defendant was collecting money for him, and after collecting ninety six dollars and ten cents appropriated the money for his own use.

DEATH AT DIXMONT.—A patient at Dixmont died on Thursday and his remains were sent to Kittanning, at the request of his brother, for interment. The deceased was sent to Dixmont about three months ago, hopelessly insane on the subject of religion. His death was not unlooked for.

RATHER SUDDEN.—Yesterday morning a lady and gentleman riding in a buggy along Third avenue, between Wood and Smithfield street, were rather suddenly and unceremoniously thrown out by the breaking of the forward axle of the vehicle. They were not injured, however.

PERSONAL.—Bartley T. Campbell, formerly of this city, is now publishing a monthly magazine, in the city of New Orleans, called the *Southern Monthly Magazine*. In the list of contributors we notice the names of B. C. Jillison and Hon. T. J. Bigham, of Pittsburgh.

MAYOR'S LEVEE.—Fifteen intoxicated individuals were before His Honor Mayor Drum yesterday morning at his levee. The entire crowd were charged with drunkenness. Eleven were committed and four paid the fines imposed, which secured their release.

THE NEW STREET SWEEPER.—The new street sweeper, invented by a Mr. Chandler of Chicago, was tested on Thursday evening, under the direction of the Street Commissioners, and found to work excellently. A public trial of the machine will take place on Tuesday.

ATLANTIC VS. BALTICS.—The Atlantic Base-Ball Club, of this city, will play the Baltics, of Wheeling, at Union Park, Allegheny, this afternoon. The members of the Baltic's nine will arrive this morning. An exciting game is anticipated.

THE Sabbath evening lectures in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, on the Personal Deity, are attracting large congregations. The special topic for to-morrow evening is "Satanic Light."

LEG BROKEN.—Mr. Good, a grocer living in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, had his leg broken yesterday morning by a post which a runaway horse collided with, falling on him. The fracture was reduced and the proper aid rendered.

NOT YET RECOVERED.—The body of the boy George Fishbaugh, who was drowned in the Monongahela river on Thursday at noon, has not yet been recovered.

WALTON PIC NIC.—The Walton Hose Company, of East Birmingham, hold a pic nic at Grewood Grove to-day.

BEER BREWERS AND TAVERN KEEPERS.

Meeting of the B. P. Society Yesterday —More Informations to be Made Against the Street Railways.

The members of the Mutual Protection Society, held a meeting at Turners' Hall, yesterday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, President Pearson in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and aproved.

W. D. Moore, Esq., the counsel for the Society, was introduced and spoke of the manner in which the Society had conducted the matter of making informations, and the manner in which it should have been conducted.

A number of informations had been made with which the Society had been credited, but which had not really been made through it. In order to render the operations effective the informations should be made through the appropriate committee, and not by private parties. Some of the informations which had been made were not properly drawn, and when they came into court would be quashed. All persons having informations to make, should confer with the committee and the counsel before making them. The late suits which had been brought before Alderman Koenig, and the Snyder family embroglio were matters with which the Society had nothing to do, and such matters as these should be avoided.

In regard to the question of conspiracy, Mr. M. said it was the deliberate conviction of the attorney and the Society, that no successful suits could be brought on this charge, and counseled the Solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad had said that, if such suits were commenced against that company, such suits would be met promptly by them. Men, however, could not be convicted when they united for the strict enforcement of the existing laws.

If the movement was to be successful the respective committees should do the work assigned them faithfully. If proceedings have to be brought against the street railway companies, the committee of the society should travel on the cars and pay their fare on Sunday, and then they would have a tangible charge against the company.

It was proposed that the tavern keepers and brewers should act in concert in order to render the movement successful.

The President, Mr. Pearson, followed in German and endorsed the views of Mr. Moore, and said that if the movement was rendered succesful unity of action would be necessary.

The question of the Sunday law was then discussed at considerable length, and the matter of making informations against the street railways debated. One delegate expressed the opinion that there was more readiness on the part of members of the Society to bring suits against the boss tavern keepers, who sold a glass of beer on Sunday, than against the street railways that persistently violated the law.

The President announced that the committee having the matter of information in charge, would meet at Stenger Hall, corner of Grant street and Seventh avenue, at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, to transact such business as might come before it.

On motion adjourned.

CITY HALL.

Great Improvements.

In accordance with the instructions of Councils, City Hall under the supervision of the Market Committee, has been for the past few weeks undergoing extensive improvements, and it is now one of the most commodious and best arranged halls in the city. The walls have been newly painted, and the ceiling has been beautifully frescoed under the direction of Mr. J. Stubbs. The frescoing adds greatly to the appearance of the hall, and the work in the centre from which it is contemplated to suspend a chandelier particularly is fine.

A great improvement has been made in the gallery, which has heretofore been one of the most unsightly and cramped features of the Hall. The gallery has been extended out fifteen feet over the lobby below, and is now handsomely supported with iron girders. These girders are supported by iron pillars, which run down to the floor from the bottom of the music board and render the gallery secure against accident. The new gallery is twenty-two by sixty-five feet and on occasions of balls and parties it can be used as a promenade. On the second floor are the kitchen and waiter's room, both being commodious and convenient. The carpenter work of this improvement was done by Marshal & Kerr.

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The hall was lighted last evening, and the Market Committee held a meeting in it, inspected the work, and the Committee was highly pressed themselves highly pleased with the improvements, and will report favorably to Councils in regard to the matter.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]
RELIGIOUS FREAKS.

Alderman Taylor's office was visited yesterday by a female named Lavina Moss, who stated that Wm. Caughey, not having the fear of the law before his eyes, had threatened to "put two heads" on deponent, and after that perform the difficult feat of extinguishing the spark of life in deponent's body. Both threats she was fearful he would execute, hence her idea of the necessity of immediate interference. A warrant was issued on a charge of surety of the peace.

[Before Justice Ainsley, of East Birmingham.]
DIFFICULTY ABOUT A CLOTHES LINE.

In Mt. Oliver, on the hill above Birmingham, resides, or rather resided until numerous persons, Gotlieb Weber and John Sionsicker. It appears they use a clothes line conjointly, but difficulties frequently arise in reference to the time of using it. One of these difficulties occurred yesterday and resulted in the arrest for disorderly conduct before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, of Weber and his wife, plaintiff's prosecutor and John Sionsicker defendant. After a hearing, the accused was fined and discharged.

[Before Burgess Salisbury, of Birmingham.]
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

John Sionsicker, defendant in the above case, immediately after paying his fine appeared before Burgess Salisbury, of Birmingham, and made information against Gotlieb Weber for malicious mischief, alleging that the accused had cut down the clothes line on which deponent had spread upon the line mentioned, and that he digged a hole in the street, damaging the fabrics to a considerable extent. A warrant was issued.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]
CASE SETTLED.

George Muller was arrested and taken before Justice Barker for trifling with the affections of Caroline Miller in a most unwarranted and unjustifiable manner. George made all the reparation in his power, that of marrying the girl, and the twain left the office apparently happy.

A Singular Case.

John Lincoln made information before Mayor Brush yesterday charging John Barry with obtaining a gold ring, valued at twelve dollars, under false pretenses. Lincoln keeps a jewelry shop on Wylie street, and says that as he alleges, Barry came to his establishment and selected a ring of the value stated, and requested that he be allowed to go and show it to his mother, promising that if she approved of it he would buy it and if not return it. Mr. Lincoln at first declined acceding to his request, but finally assented and Barry departed with the ring. Lincoln patiently awaited his return, but he came not, and some time afterward he started out in search of him. He very soon met Barry, and upon his coming up to him in reference to the ring he said he had lost it in a cellar, and took Lincoln to the cellar it had been lost in. Search was made but the ring was not found. Mr. Lincoln then went before Mayor Brush and made the information as stated, and Barry was arrested and placed in the lock-up.

Couldn't Supply the Customers.

On Thursday night a package of five hundred tickets or checks were stolen from the milk depot on Fifth avenue. These tickets are taken for milk, and the proprietor of the milk depot was thus deprived of his checks. Yesterday the milk depot came in fairly and fast and the supply of milk soon run out. Every body appeared to have one of the checks. Subsequently it was ascertained that a man was selling the checks to parties in "Hardscrabble," Word was conveyed to the Mayor's office and officer Peter Dressler, who was sent to that locality, arrested a negro named James Tierman, who had three hundred of the tickets in his possession. Tierman was conveyed to the lock-up, where he was placed in a cell and held for a hearing. His mind is said to be deranged at times.

FELL FROM A WAGON.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Adam Mooney, fell from a beer wagon while it was being driven along Penn steet, Fourth ward, and severely injured himself. He was sitting beside the driver on a high seat, and the two horses were turned out of the trick in order to allow a car to pass. The sudden swerving of the wagon caused McKinney to lose his balance and he fell to the ground striking his head on the cobble stones. A severe gash was inflicted on the side of his head from which the blood flowed profusely. He was carried into the office of Dr. Duncan where his wounds were properly dressed. The injured man is upwards of sixty years of age. The accident happened in front of the little Market House.

AN INSANE MAN.—About seven o'clock last evening, a man giving his name as John Sweeny, called at the watch-house and requested permission to stay all night. A short time afterward, in conversation with Captain Graham, he told that officer there were several parties after him who designed killing him, and he had come to the watch-house for protection. His general demeanor soon led the officer to suppose he was insane, and subsequent actions verified the belief, and he was placed in a cell in the lock-up.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE ARRESTED.—Richard Allison, who was arrested for disorderly conduct at a house of ill-repute on Arbuckles alley, Allegheny, in April last, and escaped while being taken to jail, was yesterday detected at the circus, in the Allegheny Diamond, and placed in the lock-up. He made his escape last April by jumping from the jail wall while being taken up to the stone mansion for a period of ten days. His prospects for serving out his time there are first class

CHAMPION CUE.—We saw yesterday in the window of Putnam & Adams, on Fifth avenue, the champion cue of Ohio, won by Fred Ackerman at the State billiard tournament in Springfield recently. It is a beautiful affair, heavily plated with gold. Mr. Ackerman plays the opening game at the Brunswick rooms, on Monday night.

ROBBERY.—Two laboring men, boarding at the house of Mrs. Cochran, on Ninth street, were robbed on Thursday night—one of a silver hunting case watch and four dollars and a half in money, and the other of two dollars and a quarter and an English sovereign. No clue to the property or thief has been discovered.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD EXTENSION.—A mile and a half of the extension of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad at its southern terminus has been completed and is now being operated.

TRESPASSING ON THE COMMONS.—John Miller was before Mayor Drum yesterday, for trespassing on the Allegheny Commons, in climbing over a fence into the park. He was fined five dollars and costs.

PASSED THROUGH.—Yesterday morning Mr. Koppenching, the great importer of Coolies from China, passed through the city on his way to San Francisco from New York.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Mr. Grier, of Jefferson township, was gored by a bull a few days since and quite seriously injured.

Hardware and Cutlery at Retail.

Dealers will find a complete stock of foreign and domestic hardware at J. M. Fahnestock's, No. 56 Wood street.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Col. Ellet's Plan of Reservoirs in the Large Affluents.

Peter Clark, Esq., who seems to have bestowed great attention to the subject of the improvement of the Ohio river, in a third article in the New York *Tribune*, reproduces and indorses Col. Ellet's plan of reservoirs, so familiar in this neighborhood. After reviewing Col. Ellet's theory, which he pronounces practical, he gives that eminent engineer's figures to show that for six years, including 1848 and 1849, the whole quantity of sufficient to say here that the navigation may be permanently upheld, free from all obstruction from ice or drouth, by the construction of a few dams across its tributary streams, and providing these dams with locks for the convenience of the local trade, and appropriate pipes and valves for drawing off the water held in reserve. Let the suits which had been brought before Alderman Koenig, and the Snyder family embroglio were matters with which the Society had nothing to do, and such matters as these should be avoided.

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[Before Burgess Salisbury, of Birmingham.]
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

John Sionsicker, defendant in the above case, immediately after paying his fine appeared before Burgess Salisbury, of Birmingham, and made information against Gotlieb Weber for malicious mischief, alleging that the accused had cut down the clothes line on which deponent had spread upon the line mentioned, and that he digged a hole in the street, damaging the fabrics to a considerable extent. A warrant was issued.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]
CASE SETTLED.

George Muller was arrested and taken before Justice Barker for trifling with the affections of Caroline Miller in a most unwarranted and unjustifiable manner. George made all the reparation in his power, that of marrying the girl, and the twain left the office apparently happy.

A Singular Case.

John Lincoln made information before Mayor Brush yesterday charging John Barry with obtaining a gold ring, valued at twelve dollars, under false pretenses. Lincoln keeps a jewelry shop on Wylie street, and says that as he alleges, Barry came to his establishment and selected a ring of the value stated, and requested that he be allowed to go and show it to his mother, promising that if she approved of it he would buy it and if not return it. Mr. Lincoln at first declined acceding to his request, but finally assented and Barry departed with the ring. Lincoln patiently awaited his return, but he came not, and some time afterward he started out in search of him. He very soon met Barry, and upon his coming up to him in reference to the ring he said he had lost it in a cellar, and took Lincoln to the cellar it had been lost in. Search was made but the ring was not found. Mr. Lincoln then went before Mayor Brush and made the information as stated, and Barry was arrested and placed in the lock-up.

Couldn't Supply the Customers.

On Thursday night a package of five hundred tickets or checks were stolen from the milk depot on Fifth avenue. These tickets are taken for milk, and the proprietor of the milk depot was thus deprived of his checks. Yesterday the milk depot came in fairly and fast and the supply of milk soon run out. Every body appeared to have one of the checks. Subsequently it was ascertained that a man was selling the checks to parties in "Hardscrabble," Word was conveyed to the Mayor's office and officer Peter Dressler, who was sent to that locality, arrested a negro named James Tierman, who had three hundred of the tickets in his possession. Tierman was conveyed to the lock-up, where he was placed in a cell and held for a hearing. His mind is said to be deranged at times.

FELL FROM A WAGON.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Adam Mooney, fell from a beer wagon while it was being driven along Penn steet, Fourth ward, and severely injured himself. He was sitting beside the driver on a high seat, and the two horses were turned out of the trick in order to allow a car to pass. The sudden swerving of the wagon caused McKinney to lose his balance and he fell to the ground striking his head on the cobble stones. A severe gash was inflicted on the side of his head from which the blood flowed profusely. He was carried into the office of Dr. Duncan where his wounds were properly dressed. The injured man is upwards of sixty years of age. The accident happened in front of the little Market House.

AN INSANE MAN.—About seven o'clock last evening, a man giving his name as John Sweeny, called at the watch-house and requested permission to stay all night. A short time afterward, in conversation with Captain Graham, he told that officer there were several parties after him who designed killing him, and he had come to the watch-house for protection. His general demeanor soon led the officer to suppose he was insane, and subsequent actions verified the belief, and he was placed in a cell in the lock-up.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE ARRESTED.—Richard Allison, who was arrested for disorderly conduct at a house of ill-repute on Arbuckles alley, Allegheny, in April last, and escaped while being taken to jail, was yesterday detected at the circus, in the Allegheny Diamond, and placed in the lock-up. He made his escape last April by jumping from the jail wall while being taken up to the stone mansion for a period of ten days. His prospects for serving out his time there are first class

CHAMPION CUE.—We saw yesterday in the window of Putnam & Adams, on Fifth avenue, the champion cue of Ohio, won by Fred Ackerman at the State billiard tournament in Springfield recently. It is a beautiful affair, heavily plated with gold. Mr. Ackerman plays the opening game at the Brunswick rooms, on Monday night.

ROBBERY.—Two laboring men, boarding at the house of Mrs. Cochran, on Ninth street, were robbed on Thursday night—one of a silver hunting case watch and four dollars and a half in money, and the other of two dollars and a quarter and an English sovereign. No clue to the property or thief has been discovered.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD EXTENSION.—A mile and a half of the extension of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad at its southern terminus has been completed and is now being operated.

TRESPASSING ON THE COMMONS.—John Miller was before Mayor Drum yesterday, for trespassing on the Allegheny Commons, in climbing over a fence into the park. He was fined five dollars and costs.

PASSED THROUGH.—Yesterday morning Mr. Koppenching, the great importer of Coolies from China, passed through the city on his way to San Francisco from New York.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Mr. Grier, of Jefferson township, was gored by a bull a few days since and quite seriously injured.

Hardware and Cutlery at Retail.

Dealers will find a complete stock of foreign and domestic hardware at J. M. Fahnestock's, No. 56 Wood street.

A Fashionable Resort.

Until within a few years back, the old Glen Hotel at Hazelwood was one of the most fashionable places of resort for evening drives, pleasure parties, &c., within a radius of ten miles of Pittsburgh, and on many occasions it was the scene of mirth and festivity. But the purchase of the hotel building by a gentleman who retained to lease it for hotel purposes, deprived pleasure seekers from the city of the opportunity of passing away their evenings as they were wont to do in that locality. The want for a similar resort in the same direction has long been felt, many preferring it rather than Perrysville, and now at last we take pleasure in announcing that the want has been filled. Mr. J. R. Bingler, who is well known in this city, having for many years kept a bakery and ice cream saloon on Wylie street, has, at an expensive outlay, erected an elegant brick building consisting of twelve rooms immediately adjoining the lot where the old Glen Hotel stands, all the necessary outbuildings, such as summer houses, arbors, &c., have been erected and the grounds attached thereto are being beautified and laid out in the most tasteful manner. The Ice Cream Saloon connected with Mr. Bingler's house is fitted up in the most elegant style and for splendor cannot be outdone by any in the city. It is also cool and cosy and the delicious ice cream served up every evening is very refreshing. Private rooms in the house have been rented to parties from the city for the summer months, but there are still two or two large ones left. These and the large and commodious summer houses Mr. Bingler proposes letting to persons for evening parties, and we unhesitatingly say that a finer house could not be secured for such purposes. The summer houses are lighted with lamps, and on occasions of parties can be festooned with evergreens and Chinese lanterns. No intoxicating beverages are allowed on the premises, but everything else, soda water included may be procured. Trains on the Connellsville Railroad leave the city all hours during the afternoon, and special arrangements can be made with the company for a train to leave during the night. Then the Braddocksfields plantation is also an excellent drive—a stretch of over three miles, with a full view of the river all the way. Arrived at Mr. Bingler's house, a splendid lunch will be served as soon as to refresh the inner man and invigorate the pleasure seeker. Mr. B.'s plans for the accommodation of the public have not been perfected as yet, but his place is sure to become the resort of thousands during the summer and winter months.

Carriages and Buggies Wanted to Get Them.

At the carriage works of Messrs. C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, foot of Fourth avenue, one of the largest and most varied assortments of buggies and carriages ever offered to the people of Western Pennsylvania may now be seen. The firm is an old and reliable one, and possesses unrivalled facilities for turning out work adapted to this section. They use the best material in the construction of vehicles and employ the best hands. They have now on hand a large quantity of work, which they are enabled to dispose of at as low figures as can be found anywhere. They have also on hand a large assortment of second hand carriages of various makes. Those in need of anything in the carriage line should visit this factory and examine the stock.

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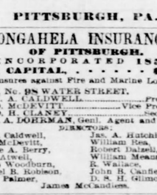

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